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# Korean Affairs Report

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17 January 1983

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### DPRK DAILIES HIT PROJECTED TEAM-SPIRIT EXERCISE

SK170511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 December (KCNA)--Papers here today carry commentaries lashing out at the plan of the U.S. imperialists to stage together with the South Korean puppets the "team spirit-83" joint military rehearsals in and around South Korea from 1 February to mid-April next year.

In its commentary NODONG SINMUN says that the scheduled military rehearsals are an escalation of the provocative military exercises against the Korean people and an adventurous and frantic play with fire of the warmaniacs who seek a wicked aim to go closer to a real war by putting spurs to war preparations.

The author of the commentary says:

The spokesman of the "combined forces command" of the U.S. troops and the puppet army in South Korea announced that the "team spirit-83" exercises would be participated in by one divisional headquarters of the U.S. army, one infantry brigade, mobile strike forces, marine combat units of the seventh fleet, strategical and tactical airborne combat units of the U.S. Pacific Air Force, two carrier battle groups, more than 70,000 men of the U.S. forces deployed in South Korea and in U.S. mainland and in the Pacific, and over 118,000 puppet armymen, 188,000 all told, and they would hold various kinds of ground, naval and air exercises.

This is a new, grave military threat which is directed against our republic and designed to frighten the South Korean people who have risen in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

The "team spirit-83" exercises are a malicious challenge to and provocation against our republic and the entire Korean people and an unpardonable, criminal aggressive act leading the situation in the Korean peninsula and Asia to the brink of war.

Noting that in recent years the U.S. imperialists Korean policy has got more aggressive, bellicose and adventurous than ever before, the commentary continues:

The U.S. imperialists have extensively massed their armed forces in and around South Korea to step up preparations for another war in Korea, raving that the Korean peninsula is "a testing ground for a showdown of strength" in the 1980s. Recently they sent large naval and air forces into the East Sea of our country to stage fleet mobile attack exercises against us and a "combined air-firing exercise" with the puppets in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist warlikers went the length of working out a new aggressive military plan to bring the aggression forces of Japan into South Korea in case of "emergency" and thus form a "joint defense front" of the U.S. and Japanese armies and the South Korean puppet army.

All these new military moves prove that the U.S. imperialists are rushing headlong along the road of adventure to unleash a war in Korea and watching for a chance to turn Korea into a fuse of another large war.

The U.S. imperialists are the very one jeopardizing peace in Korea and the rest of Asia.

They must withdraw all their forces of aggression and nuclear and all other destructive weapons from South Korea and immediately discontinue the adventurous new war provocation manoeuvres, as demanded by the Korean people and the worlds peaceloving people, stresses the commentary.

CSO: 4100/094

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'KCNA' DENOUNCES UPCOMING TEAM-SPIRIT '83 EXERCISE

SK170456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 December (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet clique made public simultaneously in Seoul and Washington on 15 December that the "team spirit 83" exercises, joint military rehearsals of the U.S. forces and the puppet army, would begin on 1 February 1983, according to a report.

More than 118,000 puppet army soldiers and over 70,000 U.S. imperialist aggression troops will take part in the war exercises which will continue till mid-April next year. The U.S. imperialists plan to hurl into them one divisional headquarters, an infantry brigade and a mobile strike corps of the U.S. Army, a naval mobile strike corps, a marine combat unit of the seventh fleet, a communication command of the U.S. Pacific Air Force, two carrier combat corps, etc, out of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and the units under the command of the U.S. forces in the United States proper and the Pacific region.

Announcing this, they did not bother to conceal the provocative nature of the "team spirit 83," blaring that it was aimed at familiarizing themselves with the order and norms to be applied to "defence in case of emergency" an appraising and developing them.

This indicates that the projected joint military exercises are not only unprecedented in scale, period and scope, but also very provocative in their content.

The U.S. imperialists have staged the criminal "team spirit" joint military exercises under condition of their imaginary invasion of the northern half of the republic every year from 1976, madly giving off powder smell on the ground, in the air and the sea.

The U.S. imperialists scheme to stage the war exercises on an unprecedented scale because the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the sentiments for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country are growing as never before among the South Korean people and their colonial rule has been driven into a serious crisis.

By creating a tense atmosphere with the massive military racket while rounding off their war preparedness through this, they intend to cow the people and prop up the tottering puppet regime.

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### NEPALESE PUBLIC CONDEMNS TEAM SPIRIT EXERCISE

SK310824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 December (KCNA)--Nepalese public figures issued statements in connection with the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to stage "team spirit 83" joint military exercises next year, according to a report.

Manju Ratna Sakya, president of the Nepal Journalist Association, said in his statement 24 December:

The unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and the world peaceloving people today is that Korea is reunified at an early date in accordance with the most correct and reasonable proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

At a time when the voice of the world people supporting the proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is ringing louder, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities announced that they would stage massive war exercises codenamed "team spirit 83" for the purpose of starting a new war in Korea, trampling upon the desire and aspiration of the Korean people and the world peaceloving people.

This shows that the tension and danger of war are growing on the Korean peninsula and peace in Asia and the world is gravely endangered.

The Nepal Journalist Association demands that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique who are leading the situation in the Korean peninsula and Asia to the brink of war immediately renounce the projected "team spirit 83" joint military exercises, the adventurous war provocation manoeuvres, and that the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their aggression forces.

Dilip Kumar Shrestha, former chief of the Nepal Trade Union, in his statement 25 December bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists for persistently opposing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and bringing the situation in the Korean peninsula to the brink of war, he said:

We will as ever actively support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must give up such war exercises as "team spirit 83" and withdraw from South Korea at once.

We express once again our solidarity with the Korean people in their heroic struggle against U.S. imperialism.

CSO: 4100/094

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'MINJU CHOSON' DENOUNCES STEP FOR KIM TAE-CHUNG AS FRAUD

SK211524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 December (KCNA)--The socalled "lenient step" of the South Korean puppets for Kim Tae-chung is a fraud to which they were forced to resort by the strong pressure of the entire Korean people and the world progressive people who have struggled for his release for a long time, declares MINJU CHOSON in a commentary today.

The author of the commentary says:

This "step" taken by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is neither a "humanitarian" step nor "leniency."

The transfer of Kim Tae-chung to a hospital by the puppets is a base drama designed to mislead public opinion, get rid of external isolation and conceal their true color as fascist hangmen by the third-rate claptrap, while removing him as originally planned.

It goes without saying that this transfer of him by the South Korean puppets under the veil of "humanitarianism" and "leniency" was manipulated by the U.S. imperialists behind the scene.

Today when the Kim Tae-chung case is giving rise to a stronger anti-U.S. movement in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists handed to the puppets the script of the "lenient step" to bridge over the crisis of the colonial rule and conceal their real nature as a violator of human rights.

But, with no political buffoonery can the U.S. imperialists cover up their true colour as the back-stage manipulator of the persecution of Kim Tae-chung. His intended transfer to the United States thousands of miles away would be little different from banishment, which would be an extension of the suppressive acts for removing political adversaries.

It is only too clear that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique who hate Kim Tae-chung's political activities as a thorn in the flesh would not leave him alone after expelling him to the United States. Even after his expulsion to the U.S. soil, he would find himself an object of strict watch, put under house arrest.

If Kim Tae-chung, a politician, is deprived of the freedom of political activities. He is as good as dead.

The fraud of the puppets is, after all, a dastardly intrigue to ostracize him once and for good by depriving him of political freedom and expelling him to an alien land.

If the Kim Tae-chung problem is to be fully solved, the unjustifiable penalty imposed upon him must be revoked and he be acquitted and guaranteed the freedom of political activities.

CSO: 4100/094

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'KCNA' CITIES 'RENMIN RIBAO' ON KIM TAE-CHUNG CASE

SK221013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 21 December (KCNA)--The Chinese PEOPLES DAILY 21 December carried an article under the headline "Kim Tae-chung Must Be Immediately Released," which brings to light the third-rate claptrap tactics of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique of South Korea in connection with its so-called "lenient step" taken vis-a-vis democratic figure Kim Tae-chung on 16 December.

The paper said: On 16 December the South Korean authorities announced all of a sudden that they would move democratic figure Kim Tae-chung from the Chongju prison to the hospital attached to Seoul University and allow him in the future to go to the United States for medical treatment according to the desire of his own and his family.

This is a trick of the Chon Tu-hwan clique to maintain its reactionary rule.

Kim Tae-chung called for democracy and hoped that fellow countrymen in the north and south of Korea would live in harmony, freed from the sufferings of the division. How can it be a crime?

But during the past 9 years the South Korean reactionary authorities arrested him four times and brought against him such fictitious "charges" as "plot for rebellion" and "anti-government activity."

It is futile for the Chon Tu-hwan clique to try to deceive world public opinion by "allowing" Kim Tae-chung to receive "medical treatment" outside the prison.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique adopted this decision under the pressure of the situation.

The persecution of Kim Tae-chung by the South Korean authorities provoked the scathing denunciation of the world public and placed them in the dock.

This year the South Korean economy has steadily declined and the Chon Tu-hwan cliques rule become unstable.

Under such situation the Chon Tu-hwan clique "permitted" Kim Tae-chung to receive "medical treatment" outside the prison in an effort to disarm the criticism of world public opinion and stabilize its reactionary rule.



However, the worlds people who love peace and stand for justice demand the Chon Tu-hwan clique not only to immediately release Kim Tae-chung but also to put an end to its fascist rule.

No hocus-pocus of the Chon Tu-hwan clique to maintain its reactionary rule can deceive people.

The XINHUA News Agency on 19 December published an article disclosing the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's socalled "lenient step" taken vis-a-vis Kim Tae-chung.

CSO: 4100/094

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY DESCRIBES KIM TAE-CHUNG RELEASE AS 'CHEAP DRAMA'

SK240606 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 December (KCNA)--The South Korean puppets have launched a barrage of propaganda after moving Kim Tae-chung from Chongju Prison to the hospital of Seoul University allegedly for "medical treatment," vaunting it as "a lenient humanitarian step."

Branding it as a cheap drama for bridging over the political crisis, NODONG SINMUN today says:

For nearly 10 years Kim Tae-chung has been an object of harsh persecution by brutal power, put on the altar of fascist dictatorship.

If the South Korean puppets had the intention to show "humanism" to him, though belatedly, they should have removed the stain unjustly brought on his name, released him with no string attached and granted him the freedom of political activities.

But, far from restoring his honour, they intend to keep him under a strict watch as a criminal and, moreover, banish him abroad. This can never be justified.

Kim Tae-chung, a well-known opposition politician who had conducted a lawful political activity against dictatorship and for the democratisation of socio-political life in South Korea, was referred to trial and imprisoned on the charge of "back-stage manipulation" of the Kwangju popular uprising.

The people have never recognised the unjust verdict on Kim Tae-chung.

The Kwangju uprising broke out after the arrest of Kim Tae-chung. The responsibility for the Kwangju uprising does not rest with Kim Tae-chung, but rests with those who expanded the "emergency martial law" and drove the puppet army into a bloody suppression of the peaceful demonstrators demanding democracy. The puppets even took issue with his political activity before his abduction from Japan and made it pretext of penalty.

Kim Tae-chung had been forced to seek refuge in Japan to escape the political persecution by the defunct dictator.

If there was a question, it was not his activity abroad, but was the question of fully restoring the political status of him spirited from Japan. But, far from reinstating him, which was natural in view of publicly recognized international law on human rights and international usage, they referred him to trial, calling in question even his activity abroad. This itself was illegal. The trial being thus unjustifiable and illegal, the puppets have failed to make public any court decision, though they staged three hearings. This is because they were not in a position to produce any legal ground for justifying a verdict.

It is only too natural that such trial cannot convince public opinion.

The trial of Kim Tae-chung and political persecution of him have invited a strong protest within and without. Not only the Koreans at home and abroad, but also the political and public circles of all countries that value justice lifted up voices denouncing in unison the brutal violation of human rights by the puppet clique and demanding an unconditional and immediate release and reinstatement of Kim Tae-chung.

Therefore, it has been a bad "headache" for the puppets how to clinch the case.

They have got into other tangles, beside this problem.

The sudden "step" announced by the Chon Tu-hwan group is a drama invented to lull the trend of resistance prevailing in South Korea, appease public opinion at home and abroad and get out of the political crisis growing acute.

The farce of Kim Tae-chungs "release" is a brainchild of the U.S. imperialists.

Foreign press reveals the fact that, just before this step, the United States summoned to Washington in secrecy the commander of the "security corps," the headquarters of the fascist rule in South Korea, and gave him special instructions. The step came at a time when the sentiments of the anti-U.S. struggle were growing in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists invented it to lull the anti-U.S. struggle that has spread rapidly in South Korea after the Kwangju popular uprising and bring a political "stability" to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime and, thereby [word indistinct] the crisis of their colonial rule. And their scheme to whisk away Kim Tae-chung to the United States is intended to prevent a trouble to the military dictatorship by tabooing his political activity in South Korea.

All this indicates that the step towards Kim Tae-chung is an offering of conspiracy between master and servant, which was taken under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

To take him to the United States without restoring his political status is another form of political repression of him and the South Korean democratic forces.

With such stop gap measures they can not fool the people or bridge over the deepening political crisis in South Korea.

If democracy is to be brought to South Korea, the U.S. imperialists, the very obstacle to it, must be withdrawn from South Korea and their colonial rule be brought to an end and the ChonTu-hwan military fascist clique, the most zealous executor of thier colonial rule, be removed and a democratic regime be set up.

There is no other way.

CSO: 4100/094

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'KCNA' REPORTS DEPARTURE OF KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK250439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 December (KCNA)--South Korean democratic figure Kim Tae-chung was expelled to the United States by the military fascists on 23 December, according to reports.

From that morning the hospital attached to Seoul University to which he had been moved from the Chongju Prison was placed under heavier guard and before he was carried to the airport his ward was guarded by 200 plain-clothes men and hundreds of other police were standing guard in the hospital compound.

Under such strict guard, Kim Tae-chung who had been originally planned to be carried by a South Korean plane that evening was suddenly whisked away to other place and sent to the United States aboard a U.S. airliner in secrecy and his son and more than 200 personages who went to the airport to see him off returned without seeing him leave.

Meanwhile, Han Wan--and former Seoul University professor in the United States, quoting information from Kim Tae-chung's wife, said that it was not according to his will but forced by the South Korean "government" that Kim Tae-chung left for the United States and Kim Tae-chung himself strongly opposed this.

Kim Tae-chung's son who met him in the hospital said that his father expressed the determination to keep fighting for democracy, saying that he has not changed his faith in the least.

The son added that his father was deeply saddened at not being able to meet reporters waiting outside.

Earlier, the wife of Kim Tae-chung and democratic movement organisations in Japan exposed the plot of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique to expel him to the United States from the hospital, not allowing him to drop in at his house despite the strong protest of Kim Tae-chung and his family.

According to them, the puppet clique forced Kim Tae-chung to leave for the United States together with his family saying that "there are moves in the army to kill him and the authorities are unable to check them."

Facts clearly show once again that in moving Kim Tae-chung from the prison to the hospital and then expelling him to the United States from the hospital the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique played a political drama according to a script written by the U.S. imperialists and this is a vicious trick to delude public opinion with the mask of "humanitarianism," deprive Kim Tae-chung of freedom of political activity and stamp out his political influence.

According to foreign press reports, upon his arrival in the United States, Kim Tae-chung issued a statement expressing his determination to continue fighting for the democratisation of South Korea.

CSO: 4100/094

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'NODONG SINMUN' DENOUNCES KIM TAE-CHUNG 'BANISHMENT'

SK251128 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1107 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 December (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan clique who had suddenly moved democratic figure Kim Tae-chung to the hospital attached to Seoul University after putting him to brutal tortures and persecution for a long time in prison, on 23 December expelled him to the United States under the pretext of "medical treatment." Denouncing this, NODONG SINMUN Saturday carries a signed article titled "Human Rights Violators Burlesque Under Veil of Humanism," which reads in part:

After being moved to the hospital, Kim Tae-chung was not allowed to meet anyone but his family, according to reports.

The puppet clique barred him from dropping into his house before his departure for the United States or from meeting over 200 friends who turned out to Kimpo Airport to see him off. Worse still, his son was not allowed to bid him farewell.

This means that Kim Tae-chung did not go to the United States for medical treatment but was escorted by the puppet clique and, in fact, was banished.

The transfer of Kim Tae-chung a drama staged by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, who were driven to the way by the strong pressure of public opinion within and without for his acquittal, in an attempt to mislead public opinion at home and abroad and extricate themselves from the dilemma. It is a shameless ruse to cover up their ugly colour as bloody violators of human rights with the veil of "humanism."

The Chon Tu-hwan group is not entitled at all to talk about "humanism" and "leniency" as regards the Kim Tae-chung issue.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist cliques arrest of democratic figure Kim Tae-chung itself was an illegal act and his imprisonment under penalty was a flagrant violation of human rights and democracy and a never-to-be-condoned crime.

In throwing Kim Tae-chung into jail in chains. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan sought a filthy aim to gratify his greed for power and maintain his dictatorial power by murdering on preposterous charges the former who enjoys incomparably higher prestige than him either in personality or in the record of political activity.

All the tortures and persecution and repressive acts committed against Kim Tae-chung vividly reveal the brutality, viciousness and high-handedness of the Chon Tu-hwan group hell bent on stifling the patriotic, democratic forces in South Korea and gratifying its ambition for long-term office.

It is ridiculous enough for it to talk about "humanism" and "leniency" today.

Even though the murderers stage the masquerade of transferring Kim Tae-chung abroad under the mask of "humanism" unbecoming them. No one would be taken in by it.

The "release" of Kim Tae-chung is no more than an offspring of the crafty ruse of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to bury his issue in oblivion by deporting him abroad, his right to political activity denied.

The Kim Tae-chung issue still remains an urgent problem awaiting solution. It will be completely settled only when he is reinstated to his original status, with all the illegal penalties passed on him revoked and with him acquitted and ensured the freedom of political activities.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must give up the foolish drama, ensure him the freedom of political activity by acquitting him and unconditionally and immediately set free all the political prisoners and patriotic figures including those involved in the Kim Tae-chung case, the Kwangju popular uprising and the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

CSO: 4100/094



INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' NOTES JAPANESE COMMENT ON KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK271205 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 December (KCNA)--Japanese papers reported the public reaction in Japan to the deportation of South Korean democratic figure Kim Tae-chung to the United States.

According to ASAHI SHIMBUN, the Japan Socialist Party said in its talk on 23 December that the transfer of Kim Tae-chung to the United States "is a product of the scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan regime aimed at his actual expulsion overseas." "It does not mean his complete release or the fundamental solution of the case. We demand of the Japanese Government its complete settlement and reinstatement of Kim Dae Jung to his original status," it added.

Noting that the South Korean puppets "have not revoked the fascist trial itself," the Japan Communist Party demanded that Kim Tae-chung be set free immediately and completely. The Social Democratic Federation said that his transfer "is in a way of deportation, not a restoration of complete political freedom."

According to MAINICHI SHIMBUN, Ryosuke Yasue, chief editor of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine SEKAI, said that although the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique were propagandizing this step as a "humanitarian consideration" and the like, he did not think so.

Suggesting that it was taken in accordance with a script of U.S. imperialism, he said:

The anti-"government" action of South Korean democratic forces with students as their core is growing in strength, the Reagan administration seems to have taken an action, considering that if this were left alone, this might be linked with the growing anti-U.S. sentiments.

ASAHI SHIMBUN 25 December carried a report from its Washington correspondent, which says: Sources of the U.S. State Department said "the quiet diplomacy of the U.S. administration succeeded" as regards Kim Tae-chungs "release" on 23 December, implying the big role played by the U.S. administration behind the scene in the step taken by the South Korean "government."

As a matter of fact, there rather lay on its background the judgement of the Reagan administration, which gives top priority to its "security" relations with South Korea, that it was necessary to root out the troublesome "Kim Tae-chung issue" for tightening "security" relations than consideration for human rights.

One of the reasons why the United States undertook "backstage activity" in connection with the Kim Tae-chung issue was that "it was afraid of the turn of South Korean public opinion against the U.S. in case it created the impression that it was giving non-critical support to the Chon Tu-hwan regime," notes the paper.

The evening issue of this paper on 24 December carried a report from its correspondent in Seattle, the United States, about Kim Tae-chungs arrival in the United States under "strict watch" under the headline "persistently shadowed by intelligence agents," which says:

Arriving at Seattle Airport on 23 December, Kim Tae-chung and his family could not have talk with his support group because of the joint surveillance system of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the South Korean intelligence authorities.

Kim Tae-chung was locked up in a special room while the welcoming crowd was confused at the airport by a false information, all his movement was under supervision, this seemed to predict his future.

CSO: 4100/094

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### OVERSEAS KOREANS ON KIM TAE-CHUNG 'DEPORTATION'

SK271215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 December (KCNA)--The "Union of Overseas Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification," the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification," the MINDAN Committee for Defence of Independence," the Tokyo headquarters of the "Rok Residents Association in Jpana" ("Mindan"), the "Rok Youth League in Japan" and the Tokyo headquarters of the "Rok Women's Association in Japan," which are organisations of overseas Koreans, made public a statement in joint name at a press conference they called in Tokyo on 23 December in connection with the transfer of Kim Tae-chung to the United States, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is carrying on a false propaganda, describing this transfer as a step taken out of "humanitarian consideration" reflecting the "hope of Kim Tae-chung and his family" and the U.S. and Japanese ruling quarters are praising the puppets, calling it a "de facto release," the statement says:

In moving Kim Tae-chung, the Chon Tu-hwan "government" tried to mislead public opinion with the lie that it respected the will of Kim Tae-chung while totally ignoring, and kept in secrecy the date, time and airliner for his transfer.

If it were really a step based on humanism, there would have been no need to employ such a crafty method.

The talk of the forces encouraging Chon Tu-hwan about "defacto release" is nothing but a propaganda for camouflaging the deportation of Kim Tae-chung abroad.

How can the forcible transfer not attended with freedom be claimed to be connected with release?

Therefore, this step is, in fact, an expulsion abroad and a new resort to get rid of Kim teaching for ever under a new situation.

The statement continues: With his forcible transfer to the United States, Kim Tae-chung is facing a new danger of losing his life as a politician once and for good.

The most important point in the Kim Tae-chung issue is the restoration of freedom.

The Japanese Government should take a concrete step for the complete settlement of the Kim Tae-chung abduction case and for the promotion of his reinstatement.

The U.S. administration should guarantee his safety and all freedom.

CSO: 4100/094

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### USSR NEWSPAPER DENOUNCES SOUTH'S MILITARY BUDGET

SK181142 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 December (KCNA)--The Soviet paper SELSKAYA ZHIZN 15 December carried a commentary titled "Burden of Militarization" which exposes the anti-popular policy of the South Korean puppet clique.

The paper says: The South Korean National Assembly, a tool obedient to the Chon Tu-hwan "regime," adopted the budget for 1983. As usual, military appropriations take the lions share of the budget.

The militarization of South Korea is envisaged in the plan of the U.S. patrons who have turned the southern part of the Korean peninsula into their strategic bridgehead in the Far East and the Pacific region. The United States keeps there its occupation forces of over 40,000 men together with quantities of nuclear weapons.

The U.S. Defence Department renders aid to the South Korean puppet army hundreds of thousands strong.

While committing provocative aggressive acts on the military demarcation line, the South Korean puppet army plays the role of a gendarme suppressing the protest actions of the South Korean people.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique bound to the United States has made the army as the main prop of its anti-popular "regime" and squanders more than one-third of the budgetary expenditure for its upkeep every year.

The foreign debts of South Korea jumped to more than 35,000 million dollars in the 2 years and a half of the rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

Noting that the burden of militarization weighs heavily on the shoulders of the South Korean working people, the paper goes on:

Last month a new wave of massive actions swept Seoul. Thousands of demonstrators vehemently denounced Washington and Tokyo for giving support to the Seoul dictatorial "regime." They demanded the resignation of the puppet regime, guarantee of democratic rights and freedom and the peaceful reunification of Korea, but the South Korean puppet authorities answered this just demand with new suppression and roundup.

CSO: 4100/094

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPER REPORTS 3 NOV SEOUL UNIVERSITY PROTEST

SK190546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 December (KCNA)--A recent issue of a newspaper of Korean residents published in Japan, carried a declaration scattered by students of Seoul University during their anti-"government" demonstration on 3 November.

The declaration exposed all the reactionary and treacherous acts the traitor Chon Tu-hwan was committed; Kowtowing to the U.S. and Japanese masters to maintain his "regime," such as massacre of patriotic citizens of Kwangju, murder in prison of Pak Kwan-hyon, former chairman of the Chonnam University Student Council, trumping up and malrevision of various fascist evil laws and intensified suppression.

Vehemently denouncing the puppet clique for bestially putting down workers, students, democratic figures and religionists who have risen in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy, the declaration said:

The Chon Du Hwan "regime" tries to defend its "power" even by employing merciless violence and selling the spirit of the nation to the outside forces.

The whole nation should call down curses on the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" of which nothing can be expected.

Though the oppression and violence by the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" may now appear strong, it is as clear as noonday that it will bend the knees before the history of democracy which is powerfully advancing.

The declaration stressed that the United States should recall Walker, the "graduation limitation system" should be abolished and campus suppression be brought to an end, Japan should stop "economic cooperation" and Chon Tu-hwan resign at once, bearing responsibility for all his acts.

CSO: 4100/094

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'NODONG SINMUN' REVIEWS SITUATION IN SOUTH

SK161045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 December (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 15 December carries a semi-monthly review of the South Korean situation.

The paper says: The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique who are undergoing a serious crisis, isolated within and without, raced headlong along the road of treachery this month, too, nestling themselves closer to their American master.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan on 8 December summoned to "Chongwadae" brasshats of the puppet army and ordered them to intensify the war exercises with a cry over "an emergency case."

On the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppet clique started on 1 December a month-long firing exercise on the sea off Anhung Port on the west coast and a 6-day round-the-clock naval exercise in Chinhae Ban on the south coast.

In an effort to break the daily growing spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy of the people, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique became harsher in their fascist repression.

The fascist clique on 13 December staged the final trial on the appeal of those involved in the arson at the "American cultural centre" in Pusan at the puppet Taegu Appellate Court and sentenced them to capital punishment and heavy penalties, defying the strong public protest at home and abroad.

On the other hand, the puppet clique arrested a number of patriotic students at Chonnam University in Kwangju, Kyemyong University in Taegu, Seoul University and the University of Foreign Studies.

Under the pretext of "establishment of order" and "crime prevention" the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique issued the fascist "emergency duty order" and have let loose a large police force in a repressive row everywhere with the new year at hand.

The puppet Seoul Police Bureau which started a wholesale "intensive roundup" on the 8th meted out penalties to more than 20,050 cases of "traffic offence" on the first day.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique are also taking one step after another for re-enforcing the repressive machines.

The defence committee of the puppet national assembly on 3 December carried a "bill on the revision of the military service law" for the purpose of the military education of the combat police corps members who would fulfill "counter-espionage duties."

At the same time the fascist clique decided to change more than 350 among the puppet police officers of rather high ranks by June next year under the pretext of "lowering the rank age limit."

To tighten the fascist control on the youth and middle-aged, the South Korean puppet clique announced on 3 December that they would enforce from next year the "military service administrative system," a revised version of the "regulations on the overseas trips of those liable to military service."

The more wanton the Chon Tu-hwan clique become in their treacheries, the louder the voice of protest against their flunkeyist treacherous rule rings out of the South Korean people of all strata, the paper declares, and stresses:

The South Korean puppet clique should act with discretion, looking straight at the present South Korean situation, and step down from power without delay, as the people demand.

CSO: 4100/094



## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'KCNA' REVIEWS S. KOREAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE IN 1982

SK230116 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 December (KCNA)--1982 was a year in which the anti-U.S. struggle for independence of the South Korean people raged more furiously than ever before.

The arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan in 18 March signalled a rapid spread of the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence among people of all strata--students, workers, families of prisoners, believers, etc. It raged fiercely, combined with the struggle denouncing the U.S. imperialists aggressive crimes on the occasion of the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, the struggle against the Japanese reactionaries revision of textbooks, the struggle denouncing the murder of the patriotic student Pak Kwan-hyon by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, and so forth.

According to data available, the anti-U.S. struggle and the anti-"government" struggle of anti-U.S. colouring numbered 63 cases in the first half of this year, counting only those made known, as against 22 in 1980 and 24 in 1981.

Only last year the slogans of the South Korean people were mainly those denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist cliques massacre in Kwangju, while expressing discontent with or criticizing the U.S. imperialists manipulation of it behind the scene. But the slogans of the South Korean people this year brought to the foreground strong anti-U.S. contents exposing the U.S. imperialists aggressive and predatory crimes, calling for the removal of the colonial rule and demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

What is noteworthy in the South Korean peoples anti-U.S. struggle for independence is that it has become more organised and solidarity among the people of all walks of life strengthened.

The members of the "Saebyol Society" formed with patriotic students in Pusan as its core set fire to the U.S. imperialists tool of ideological and cultural aggression while scattering hundreds of copies of anti-U.S. leaflets at many spots of Pusan.

The religious organisations including "The Christian Action Organization," a Roman Catholic and protestant joint organisation of South Korea, overseas Koreans organisations, families of detainees and personages of all circles made public statements expressing firm solidarity with the courageous anti-U.S. struggle and scathingly exposing and denouncing the crimes of the U.S. imperialists in manipulating the Chon Tu-hwan fascist cliques Kwangju massacre behind scene and insulting remarks of the former commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea and the U.S. ambassador there.

Following the patriotic struggle of those who set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, the U.S. flag was burnt by students of South Korean Kangwon University and then "Walker Hill," a pleasure centre of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in Seoul, the U.S. Embassy, the Seoul branch of U.S. Trust Bank were engulfed in flames and on 20 November the "American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju which had caught fire already in December 1980 was again set on fire by patriots.

Braving the brutal suppression by the fascist clique, students of Koryo, Yonsei and Sogang Universities and University of Foreign Studies in Seoul, Chonnam University in Kwangju and other universities ceaselessly waged fierce anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggles in the form of meeting, scattering of leaflets, demonstration and stone battle.

Since the Kwangju incident in 1980 the South Korean people have been struggling undauntedly under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, branding the U.S. imperialists as "aggressors" not "liberators" and as the "chief strangler of democracy and human rights."

CSO: 4100/094

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### ANTICOMMUNIST MEETING IN TOKYO DENOUNCED

SK171050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 December (KCNA)--Parti-coloured gentlemen present at a joint meeting of the "World Anti-Communist League" and the "Asian Anti-Communist League" which was held recently in Tokyo adopted a "joint declaration" and "resolution" supporting the South Korean puppets "unification proposal" and slinging mud at us. In this connection, NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed commentary titled "Jargon of Mendicants," which says the "unification proposal" of the South Korean puppets supported by the "anti-communist" fanatics is one cold-shouldered for its dirty nature, it goes on:

The puppets "unification proposal" is, in essence, to oppose reunification under the slogan of "unification."

The traitor Chon Tu-hwans "proposal" for "unification," which mentions not a word about the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the main stumbling block lying in the way of national reunification, from South Korea is aimed to leave South Korea indefinitely to the tender mercies of the U.S. imperialists as their colony and military base and keep Korea divided into two forever.

In bringing forward such shop-worn goods at the meeting the U.S. imperialists mainly sought to encourage the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a thorough-paced colonial puppet and fascist hangman, and justify their "two Koreas" policy.

It was according to a script written by the U.S. imperialist master that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a splittist who is dead set against national reunification, croaked about unification," needless to say, the adoption of tricky documents at the meeting of the "anti-communist" mendicants was also manipulated by the U.S. imperialists.

Noting that those who gathered at the "anti-communist" burlesque in Tokyo are lackeys who are living on bread crumbs thrown away by the U.S. imperialists and dancing to their tunes, the commentary says:

It is clear to all that the puppets "proposal" is a splittist one, but it was hailed with applause, It is not difficult to gather what amount of money was given to them in return for their applause.

The outbursts of the "anti-communist" warriors in Tokyo are nothing but a feeble cry of human rubbish driven with fear in face of the torrential flow of history supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

CSO: 4100/094

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### PUNISHMENT ON PUSAN ARSONISTS DENOUNCED

SK171523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 December (KCNA)--Seven organisations of Korean residents under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("MINDAN") including the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" ("HANMINTONG"), the Tokyo headquarters of "MINDAN" and the "Council for National Unification" issued a joint statement on 13 December denouncing the death sentence and heavy penalties imposed upon those involved in the arson of the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan by the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique at the final trial on their appeal, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Noting that they set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan to protest against the United States criminal act in encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime" and restore national dignity and sovereignty, the statement says: This was just action for national salvation representing the will of the South Korean people. There is no reason whatsoever for them to be tried.

Stressing that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet cliques murderous scheme against them can never be tolerated, it demands that the unjust verdicts should be revoked and they be set free unconditionally and immediately.

To save from the danger of death all the political prisoners who were jailed while fighting for freedom and democracy, the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime" must be overthrown at an early date, it says and stresses:

The United States must apologize for the Kwangju incident and for the provocative utterances of the former U.S. forces commander and the U.S. ambassador to South Korea and rectify its wrong policy toward South Korea. The Japanese Government must correctly solve the problem of distortions in history books and discontinue all "aid" encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime."

On 14 December, organisations of "MINDAN"-lining compatriots conducted on-street propaganda all at once in different parts of Japan in denunciation of the South Korean puppet cliques murderous trial.

CSO: 4100/094

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'NODONG SINMUN' ON S. KOREAN ECONOMY

SK171539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 December (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints an article titled "South Korean Economy is Economy Totally Dependent Upon the U.S. Imperialists."

Noting that today South Korea is a typical colony totally subjugated to the United States not only militarily and politically but also economically, the author of the article says:

From the first days of their military occupation of South Korea the U.S. imperialists tried hard to wreck its national economy and lay the foothold of colonial economy.

They concluded with the puppets various subjugating "agreements" and "treaties" including the so-called "agreement on economic and technical assistance," under which they legalized their domination, subjugation and unbridled plunder of the South Korean economy.

The amount of profits raked in by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea up to this day since 15 August 1945, totalled 120,000 million dollars, nearly ten times the amount of the official U.S. "aid."

The South Korean economy is a colonial economy totally subjugated to the U.S. imperialists.

First of all, it is a colonial economy managed by U.S. monopoly capital and dependent on foreign investments.

In the financial composition of the export enterprises of South Korea, the leading branch of its economy, the proportion of South Korean capital is no more than 10 per cent and over 90 per cent of it is accounted for by U.S. and other foreign capital.

In the production composition, too, the South Korean economy is a lopsided one totally subjugated to the United States.

The serious lopsidedness and onesidedness of the South Korean economy is mainly a result of the U.S. imperialists policy of converting it into an "economy for export only," namely an economy overspecialised in export industry.

In the period from 1960 to this day the South Korean economys dependence upon export rose from 10 per cent to 80 per cent.

The U.S. imperialists have further accentuated the South Korean economys onesidedness by subordinating it to their military purposes.

They are further tightening their economic domination over South Korea by making it dependent upon the United States for everything, such as raw and processed materials, equipment, fund and all other things.

Today the South Korean economy is dependent upon foreign countries for 70 per cent of total raw and processed materials it needs. In petroleum, it relies upon the United States for 95 per cent of its needs.

The subjugation of the South Korean economy by the U.S. imperialists finds clear expression in the fact that South Korea has been reduced to an important market for U.S. surplus goods.

In the last 1 year alone, the U.S. imperialists sold crude oil and petroleum goods worth thousands of million dollars to South Korea.

It has also turned into a dumping ground of U.S. surplus farm produce.

In the last 10 years the U.S. imperialists sold 40 million tons of their surplus farm produce to South Korea to rake up huge profits.

Facts eloquently tell that the South Korean economy is a completely dependent colonial economy controlled and managed by the U.S. imperialists and they are [word indistinct] the dominator of the South Korean economy.

CSO: 4100/094

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'KCNA' CITES JAPANESE PAPERS ON KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK201026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 December (KCNA)--Japanese papers 17 December carried editorials on the Chon Tu-hwan fascist cliques delivery of democratic figure Kim Tae-chung to a hospital, demanding his complete release, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

ASAHI SHIMBUN in an editorial entitled "Complete Restoration of Freedom to Kim Tae-chung" said: Though he was moved to a hospital, we fear that his mental sufferings will increase because he will be watched all day long. The main point in the solution of the problem is the restoration of freedom to Kim Tae-chung.

It further said: If it is aimed to remove "Kim Tae-chung color" at home to allow his exit, we can never be rejoiced at this.

In its editorial SANKEI SHINBUN said: Outwardly the decision appears to be a humanitarian step for medical treatment. But, in actuality, it may be regarded as one for political consideration. In other words, it is intended internationally to dispel the "dark image" of the Chon Tu-hwan military system and to lull the anti-"government" movement at home.

Noting that the Kim Tae-Chung case has always been used by the puppet regime in its "political speculation," TOKYO SHIMBUN editorial said that lurking behind the recent step is also a "political intention" of the same kind.

It is aimed on the one hand to "make use of Kim Tae-chungs release as an appropriate step for creating a climate to settle the question of Japan-South Korea economic cooperation" now at a deadlock, the paper pointed out, and went on:

On the other hand, he was "released as a step for a sort of deportation or removal of an obstacle" in connection with the internal situation of South Korea.

Meanwhile, Japanese papers reported about the reaction of broad circles of Japan to the delivery of Kim Tae-chung to a hospital.



According to YOMIURI SHIMBUN 17 December, the director of the international department of the Japan Socialist Party said in his talk!

I severely criticize the South Korean "government" for its inhumane suppression of Kim Tae-chung in bad health.

The Kim Tae-chung case should not be hushed up. He should be completely released so that he may conduct free activity in South Korea.

The chief of the international section of the Japan Communist Party said that "the step was taken reluctantly under the pressure of public opinion at home and abroad denouncing and protesting for a long period against the detention of Kim Tae-chung." We demand once again the immediate and complete release of Kim Tae-chung, he stressed.

The secretary general of the Social Democratic Federation said:

The step is far from the complete reinstatement of Kim Tae-chung to his original status including his political freedom. We cannot say that the Kim Tae-chung case has been completely settled, when we take into consideration the fact that a great many people are still held in detention, deprived of their political freedom.

The chairman of the Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea called for the complete release of Kim Tae-chung. He stressed:

We should be on alert with regard to the moves of the Nakasone regime to intensify all the Japan-U.S.-South Korea cooperation system, while clinging to the line of reaction and arms buildup, and should understand well the change and advance of the movement against U.S. imperialism and for independence in South Korea, and intensify the struggle to call the Japanese Government to task.

According to ASAHI SHIMBUN 16 December, Haruki Wata, assistant professor at Tokyo University, said:

The hospitalization of Kim Tae-chung appears to be not so much on account of his health as on account of the intention to shirk world public condemnation and evade responsibility for such blots as scandals at home and the criticism of the "regime" by students and people of broad segments.

Critic Utai Fujishima said:

There has been a strong tendency toward the development of the struggle for democracy into the anti-U.S. struggle since the Kwangju incident in South Korea. It finds expression in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" and the like.

For the United States it means getting an "insurance" for waving off the spearhead of peoples condemnation to receive Kim Tae-chung.

CSO: 4100/094

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### TOKYO MEETING SUPPORTS KOREAN UNIFICATION

SK200411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, 18 December (KNS-KCNA)--The fifth Japan-Korea solidarity meeting of the youth department of the Japan National Railway Worker's Union was held in Tokyo on 17 December in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The meeting sponsored by the youth department was attended by many young workers.

The director of the general affairs department who delivered a keynote report at the meeting, referred to the achievements made in the anti-imperialist, anti-monopoly struggle and in the movement for Japan-Korea solidarity in the past period. He called for intensifying the struggle, as in the past, so in the future, against the Japanese governments policy of "Korean division" and against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy of the Japanese and Korean working class.

A congratulatory speech was made at the meeting by Pak Chung-u, vice-chairman of the central standing committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan.

Then the meeting heard a lecture given by Hiroshi Wakabayashi, director of the secretariat of the Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Citing historical facts, he exposed the aggressive nature of the so-called "Japan-U.S. security treaty" and the "Japan-U.S. alliance."

It is the United States that framed up the puppet regime in South Korea and directed the suppression of Kwangju citizens, he noted, and emphasized: the South Korean peoples struggle has been changed qualitatively from the anti-dictatorial struggle into the anti-U.S. struggle with the Kwangju popular uprising as an occasion.

A declaration was adopted at the meeting.

It fully supported the reunification of Korea in accordance with the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4100/094

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### JSP CONGRESS SUPPORTS KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK210933 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 December (KCNA)--The 47th Congress of the Japan Socialist Party was held in Tokyo.

In the line of the movement for 1983 the congress said with regard to the Korean question:

We will support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, wage the movement for solidarity between the Japanese and Korean peoples, the movement for rescuing Kim Tae-chung and others and the movement against military aid to South Korea, oppose the scheme to fix "two Koreas," further intensify solidarity with the struggle for democracy of the South Korean people who are fighting the Chon Tu-hwan fascist system and, through all these activities, make the Liberal Democratic Party government correct its Korean policy radically.

In concrete forms, we will wage, on the basis of the joint declaration we published together with the Workers Party of Korea, the movement against the Japan-U.S.-South Korea military integration and for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, the normalization of Japan-Korea relations and the complete settlement of the Kim Tae-chung case, against the encouragement to the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime" including military aid to South Korea and for a probe into the Japan-South Korea fusion and exchange with the democratic peoples Republic of Korea at political level.

To this end, we will strengthen organizations concerned, promote the unity of our movement and actively conduct exchange with the DPRK.

We will strengthen and develop the friendly relations between the Japan Socialist Party and the Workers Party of Korea on the basis of their joint declaration.

We will realize the visit of a WPK delegation to Japan and, at the same time, intensify the movement for building a nuclear-free, peace zone in Asia on the basis of "the joint declaration of the establishment of nuclear-free, peace zone in northeast Asia" which was published by the two parties in March 1981, and strengthen the struggle for peace in Japan and the Korean peninsula and for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### DANISH MEETING SUPPORTS DCRK PROPOSAL

SK281519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 December (KCNA)--A resolution on Korea was adopted at an annual meeting of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association which was held recently, according to a report.

The movement for solidarity with the Korean people struggling to reunify the divided country peacefully free from any outside interference should be further strengthened in the future, the resolution stresses, and notes:

Today the main obstacle barring the reunification of Korea is the U.S. imperialists meddling in the internal affairs of Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist ruler, their puppet.

The United States is still occupying South Korea by force of arms and continually giving military aid to the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship, in defiance of the ever growing demand of the people that the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along all their nuclear weapons.

The South Korean military dictatorial "regime" maintains its existence only with the political, economic and military assistance of the U.S. imperialists. This "regime" cracks down upon the struggle of the South Korean people.

We, therefore, strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and the U.S. assistance to the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

We extend full support to the struggle of the South Korean people against the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces and against the military fascist dictatorship.

Considering that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by President Kim Il-song are a most realistic and reasonable proposition for achieving the reunification of the country independently and peacefully on the principle of great national unity, the annual meeting fully supports it.

The memorandum issued by the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 7 September, 1982, brought to full light the present situation of South Korea which has turned into a colony of the U.S. imperialists.

The annual meeting actively supports the memorandum of the government of the DPRK.

We express solidarity with the struggle of the South Korean people against the fascist dictatorship and for democracy and the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### POLISH PAPERS BACK KOREAN CAUSE OF UNIFICATION

SK290424 Pyongyang, 29 December (KCNA)--Polish papers expressed active support to the Korean people in their just struggle for national reunification, according to a report.

A recent issue of TRYBUNA LUDU ran an article titled "Meeting with the Korean Friends, A Day at Panmunjom." Recalling that Panmunjom is the place where the armistice agreement was signed, the article says: Due to the artificial partition of the country, the families, relatives and friends living separated in the north and the south cannot hear from each other.

Noting that, though nearly 30 years have passed since the armistice agreement was signed, Korea still remains divided, the paper continues:

The democratic peoples Republic of Korea advanced proposals for the peaceful reunification of the country on more than 200 occasions.

A north-south joint statement was made public on 4 July 1972, on the basis of the three principles of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il-song for the peaceful reunification of the north and the south.

The South Korean authorities have not observed the points of agreement of the north-south joint statement.

President Kim Il-song put forward proposals for reducing the armies of the north and the south to less than 100,000 men respectively, making the foreign forces withdraw from South Korea and replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and advanced the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

All these proposals were turned down by the United States and the South Korean authorities.

South Korea has been converted into a military strategic base of the United States which harbours ambition for world supremacy.

The Americans are manoeuvring to obliterate the tradition of national culture of the Korean people and Americanize South Korea. History will not tolerate this.

A recent issue of SZTANDAR MŁODYCH in an article entitled "National Reunification is the Most Preferential Question to be Solved" stresses: for the peaceful reunification of Korea, democratic freedom must be guaranteed in South Korea and the U.S. forces be forced to withdraw from there.

The DPRK under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song has been turned into a developed industrial state, notes the paper.

The strength of the WPK is related to its history, the paper says, and continues: The WPK began to strike its root from the time when Comrade Kim Il-song formed the down-with-imperialism union (DIU) in 1926.

Later he formed the Young Communist League of Korea.

The Chuche-oriented line of the Korean revolution was indicated at the Kalun meeting held in 1930.

Noting that the Chuche idea enables the popular masses to solve their problems independently with their own efforts, the paper stresses that the Korean reunification can be solved only by the efforts of the Korean people themselves without foreign interference.

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### PEOPLE OF SOUTH KOREA DENOUNCE U.S. IMPERIALISTS

SK190540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 December (KCNA)--Voices are ringing out ever more loudly from among the South Korean people denouncing the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and aggressive crimes and demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

A worker surnamed Yi In Kuro-dong, Seoul, said the United States is "an aggressor wearing the mask of liberator." He went on: Immeasurable are our peoples sufferings caused by the United States occupation of South Korea. We workers are subjected to poverty in the total lack of rights, to say nothing of the nations sufferings caused by the countrys division into north and south.

Our assertion is that only when the Americans are expelled from this land can we free ourselves from the lot of colonial slave.

A student surnamed Han at Seoul University said: "The U.S. troops occupation of South Korea is the root cause of all our sufferings." "It is a firm understanding, indictment and assertion of all students and people that the United States is an aggressor and marauder."

A woman surnamed Yi In Paju County, Kyonggi Province, said: It is shuddering indeed to think of all brutalities the U.S. imperialist aggressors have committed, occupying South Korea. The U.S. troops are barbarians.

Early in November last leaflets bearing the name of the "Patriotic Fellowship Society" were scattered around Seoul University. The leaflets said: "Yankees are our enemy. Let us all rise to drive out the yankee aggression forces and build a new society free from outside forces."

Mun Bu-sik, one of those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, said before puppet judicial officers that he thought "punishment and warning" to the United States was "necessary." I determined to set a fire and did so with a view to warning the United States which has supported any "regime" engrossed in anti-communism, he stated.

He asserted that the United States is also to blame for the Kwangju massacre.



Another man involved in the arson, Yu Sung-yol, said: When I thought of the Kwangju incident and the crimes of the U.S. imperialists who support the puppet dictatorial power, I could not but think it necessary to issue a warning to them. I joined in the arson to serve the country and the nation, even if I lose my life for the sake of our people.

A worker of a company in Seoul said that he felt like shouting hurrah when he heard the news that the "American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju was again burnt on 20 November.

He said: The arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju this time is a thunderbolt to the aggressors and traitors, I say.

This arson is an open declaration of continued fight and, at the same time, an appeal for achieving independence and sovereignty through struggle, he pointed out.

A worker surnamed Ho at the former Seoul branch factory of the U.S. Control Data Company branded the United States as the sworn enemy. Today the "American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju was burnt, and tomorrow the flames of struggle against the United States will flare up everywhere, he said.

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN DEMAND RELEASE OF SO BROTHERS

SK230025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, 20 December (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting of foreigners in Japan was held in Tokyo on 18 December to demand the release of So brothers and the South Korean political prisoners.

The meeting sponsored by the society of foreigners in Japan for thinking of the Korean question was attended by Andrew Hughes, the initiator of the sponsor organisation, and other foreigners in Japan and Japanese personages of various circles.

Andrew Hughes made a speech first to be followed by the reading of notes by the mother of So brothers entitled "Before Seeing Tomorrow."

Then the floor was taken by Teruji Hirayama, pastor of the "Yamate Church" in Japan, and David Bogget, professor at Kyoto Seika University, and N. H. Lawrence, American priest residing in Japan.

Teruji Hirayama in his speech condemned the beastly persecution of the So brothers by the South Korean fascist hangmen as an inhumane suppression of true patriots fighting for the reunification of the country.

He declared that he himself would fight to the end from the position of a Christian for the release of the So brothers and South Korean political prisoners.

After outlining the background of the illegal arrest of the So brothers by the South Korean fascist clique, David Bogget noted that the puppet clique keep So Chun-sik in jail though he has already served his prison term and refuse to release the So brothers, because they are afraid of the exposure of their inhumane tortures to the world.

The So brothers must on all accounts be freed by the efforts and struggle of all the people of conscience in Japan and the world, he said.

An appeal was adopted at the meeting.

Noting that the puppet cliques unjustifiable detention of the So brothers is a high-handed infringement upon the basic human rights, the appeal calls upon the world people of broad strata to turn out in an emergency action to save the So brothers.

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### LAWYERS GROUP HITS CHON'S HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION

SK270501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 December (KCNA)--The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association on 26 December published a lengthy indictment condemning the brutal tortures perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan group at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea.

Citing concrete facts, it roundly exposes the shocking violation of human rights by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, the executor of the U.S. imperialists colonial rule, with the employment of most barbaric, most brutal and most intellectual means and methods of torture of the ancient, medieval and modern ages.

It says: The brutal suppression of human rights by traitor Chon Tu-hwan over the last 3 years far outdistances the crimes committed by traitor Pak Chong-hui in 18 years and the barbaric tortures perpetrated by this fascist clique put into the shade the hangmen of them Nazi concentration camps in their brutality and atrocity.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the murderer, must be put on a stern trial of history and hanged on the gallows as a violator of the international law banning tortures, a violator of human rights and a human-slaughterer.

It is the U.S. imperialists who manipulate and encourage the hideous human-butchery of the South Korean puppets behind the scene.

U.S. imperialism, the real ruler of South Korea, is the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people, the mastermind of the notorious murderous torture policy and the biggest foe of human rights.

If an end is to be put to murderous torture policy, the U.S. imperialist colonial rule must be brought to an end.

This policy is not an act of the strong, but the dying symptom of one driven to the wall.

The fascist ruling clique who make all the people disobeying the colonial fascist rule in South Korea objects of barbarous tortures and mangle the human

rights are encircled for this by the entire people who have risen up in a struggle for independence, democracy and human rights and find themselves a target of the unanimous denunciation by the world peaceloving people.

The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association expresses the belief that the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, international organisations for defence of human rights and figures of the law circles and all the personages and people of conscience of the world will denounce the violation of human rights by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and actively support the righteous struggle of the South Korean people for independence, democracy and human rights.

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### SR-71 INFILTRATIONS AT MAC MEETING

SK210444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Kaesong, 21 December (KCNA)--The 415th meeting of the military armistice commission was held today at Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting our side strongly protested to the enemy side against the new war preparations the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean warlikers are frantically stepping up, ceaselessly committing air espionage and military provocations against us in wanton violation of the armistice agreement, and called the enemy side to account for this.

Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side, exposed the espionage committed by the U.S. imperialists by infiltrating "SR-71" spy planes into the airspace of our country.

He said that the cases of infiltration of "SR-71" spy planes by the U.S. imperialists for air espionage numbered more than 50 in the period from 8 September to 17 December, bringing the total number to over 180 this year.

He further said: This clearly shows how frantically the U.S. imperialists are trying to unleash another war of aggression in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists "SR-71" spy plane intrusions and espionage are not only a crude violation of the armistice agreement but also an outrageous infringement upon our countrys sovereignty, he noted, and said: The continuation of such espionage and hostile acts are fraught with the great danger of leading the situation to an irrevocable phase.

Then the senior member of our side pointed out that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are aggravating the situation. Persistently driving out the South Korean puppet army to armed provocations against us.

He said that the cases of the enemy's rifle firing into the area of our side numbered more than 30 in the period from 11 September to 17 December.

The senior member of our side, citing instances, pointed to the fact that the enemy is building fortified positions on a large scale in the demilitarized zone with the mobilisation of a large number of military personnel and a great amount of materials and illegally introducing their tanks, guns and other heavy equipment and weapons.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppet army brought two tanks to Mt Paekhak in the demilitarized zone southeast of the military demarcation line marker 0145 in the western sector of the front at around 8:45 on 9 December, a tank and two Balkan guns to hill 155 in the demilitarized zone east of the military demarcation line marker 0046 at around 13:35 on 22 October and took a posture of firing into the joint security area and the area of our side.

At around 13:15 on 18 November the South Korean puppet army installed a recoilless gun and large calibre machinegun at a point nearly 1,000 metres southeast of the military demarcation line marker 0720 in the central sector of the front and took a reckless posture of firing.

The senior member of our side declared that violations of the armistice agreement by the enemy in the demilitarized zone numbered as many as over 6,500 in the period from 11 September to 17 December.

Saying that such military provocations of the enemy are a source of inciting confrontation and heightening tension between the two sides, the senior member of our side strongly protested to the enemy side against its air espionage and military provocations against the northern half of the DPRK and demanded it to stop such criminal acts.

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'NODONG SINMUN' CATALOGUES SCANDALS IN SOUTH

SK250924 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 December (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 24 December carried an article captioned "What Has the Expulsion of Three Wrong Mentalities Farce Brought About?" In connection with the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan group at a recent "government"-sponsored function held in Seoul babbled that the campaign for "social purification" and "expulsion of three wrong mentalities" would be "carried on" next year, too.

The author of the article says: Early this year the traitor Chon Tu-hwan made a much noise to make believe as if he were bringing about something in South Korea under the fine-sounding slogan of "expelling the three wrong mentalities"--"corrupt mentality," "price hike mentality," "disorder mentality." In wake of this, he advanced a "practical proposal" and staged several reshuffles of "judicial" officers.

But, what has this clamorous advertisement brought about in South Korea?

While shouting himself hoarse about the "expulsion" of the "three wrong mentalities," the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, in actuality, took the lead in encouraging scandalous practices.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique has engaged themselves in corrupt politics, carrying the signboard of "expelling corrupt mentality."

As was brought to light, the loan scandal is the most vicious one in which Chon Tu-hwan pocketed a fabulous amount of money, working hand in glove with his wives clan.

Besides the loan scandal, there were countless scandals, such as the "U.S. ricegate scandal" and "tinned salmon scandal," in which the traitor Chon Tu-hwan had a hand directly under the mask of "cleanness and uprightness."

One scandal was reported after another in South Korea in the last one year: A narcotic smuggling amounting to a big sum of money which was committed with the backing of puppet clans in power, the "new village safe scandal" through which they took money from school children, the overseas employment of workers scandal, the studying abroad scandal, etc.

"Corrupt mentality" was rather fostered than expelled. The Chon Tu-hwan clique fanned the price hike under the cloak of "price hike mentality expulsion."

It is an open secret that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan undertook a "commitment" called "expulsion of price hike mentality" after drastically raising commodity prices at the end of last year.

But the puppets threw away their "commitment" of "price hike ceiling" like a pair of old shoes and continued to boost commodity prices and various service fees all the year round.

The Chon Tu-hwan cliques slogan of "expulsion of disorder mentality" was a red herring for further fascistizing South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique extensively increased puppet police machines and forces of repression at the beginning of the year, under the name of "maintenance of order" after "the lifting of the curfew."

In consequences, various fascist repressive machines were organized and instituted along with puppet police stations, under such names as "special police corps," "anti-crime on-foot patrol corps," "pursuit search teams," "night ambush parties" and "control teams" and the equipment of the puppet police further modernized.

By setting in motion these repressive machines and forces the fascist clique indiscriminately detained patriotic youth and students and people who turned out daringly in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle.

Facts bespeak that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist cliques talk about "expulsion of disorder mentality" was a hypocritical slogan aimed at suppressing without mercy the patriotic, democratic forces who call for independence against U.S. imperialism and for democracy against fascism.

The slogan of "expulsion of the three wrong mentalities" only helped the traitors illicit money-making and plunder of people and rendered the South Korean society more fascist, while making the peoples living unbearably difficult and increasing corruption and social disorder.

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### PAPER IN JAPAN FLAYS INDEPENDENCE HALL CONSTRUCTION

SK291535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 December (KCNA)--A Koreans paper published in Japan carried in its recent issue an article exposing the attempt of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to conceal their treacherous nature, making a fuss over the "construction of an independence memorial."

The row kicked up by the Chon Tu-hwan clique after starting "a fund-raising campaign for the construction of the independence memorial" is a crafty act to lull the anti-Japanese sentiments of the South Korean people denouncing Japan's revision of textbooks and demanding its rectification and it is an offspring of "the shrewd wit of the devil," remarks the paper.

"What we should hurry with now is not to build an independence memorial but to realize reunification and to achieve the democratisation of society, an independent economy and the expulsion of the anti-unification forces," stresses the paper.

The "construction of the independence memorial" is marred from the beginning, despite its pompous advertisement, the paper notes, and adds:

Because pro-Japanese remnants are included in "the preparatory committee for the construction of the independence memorial."

Past history indicates that pro-Japanese elements have turned into pro-U.S. elements. The developments up to date since 15 August 1945, indicate that such opportunism has been the foundation for the formation of the forces depending on outside forces.

The poisonous mushrooms cultivated with good care have led today's treacherous history of division and dependence. Therefore, their liquidation is an urgent historic task.

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### HELSINKI MEETING ON KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK291158 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 December (KCNA)--The second dialog between north and overseas Christians for the reunification of Korea was held in Helsinki from 3 to 5 December.

More than 100 representatives of compatriots from all walks of life and Christians in the north and overseas desirous of national reunification were present at the second dialog, the first of which was held in Vienna last year.

Present there on the side of the northern half of Korea were Ho Chong-suk, presidium member of the Central Committee of the democratic front for the reunification of the fatherland and chairman of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots; Yang Hyong-sop, presidium member of the Central Committee of the DFRF and president of the Academy of Social Sciences; Yo Yon-ku, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the DFRF and vice-chairman of the Korean committee for aiding overseas compatriots; Chon Kum-chol, vice-chairman of the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland; Kim Tuk-yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation; Ko Ki-chun, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation; and other representatives of all strata.

Present on the side of overseas compatriots were Kim Song-nak, chairman of the "Council for the Promotion of National Unification"; Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the "Paedal National Council"; Choe Hong-hui, president of the International Federation of Taegwondo; Cha Sang-tal, senior chairman of the "National Council for the Restoration of Democracy in the Homeland in South California"; No Ui-son, spokesman of the "Council for the Promotion of National Unification"; Prof and Dr Sonu Hakwon, director of the "International Liaison Secretariat of Overseas Compatriots for National Unification"; and Yi Yong-pin, chairman of the "Council of Christians Overseas for National Unification" in West Germany.

Vice-chairman of the "Democratic Koreans United in the Americas" Kang Tae-il, Prof and Dr Kang Wi-cho, Dr Hong Tong-kun, Prof and Dr Song Sok-chung, Dr Yang Un-sik and president of "Sinhan Minbo" Kim Un-ha, came from the United States, publisher of NEW KOREA TIMES Chon Chung-rim from Canada, director of the editorial department of the "Council of Christians Overseas for National Unification" Kim Sun-hwan and publisher of the newspaper URI NARA Dr O Sok-kun from

West Germany, secretary general of the "Council of Christians Overseas for National Unification" Dr Choe Ki-hwan from Switzerland, Prof Yim Min-sik from Denmark and publisher of HOJU TONGSIN Kang Chong-su from Australia, and other Korean personages came from various countries.

Kim Song-rak, chairman of the "Council for the Promotion of National Unification" in the United States, made an opening address, which was followed by congratulatory speeches of Ho Chong-suk, presidium member of the Central Committee of the DFRF and chairman of the Korean committee for aiding overseas compatriots; Kim Tuk-yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation; Cha Sang-tal, senior chairman of the "National Council for the Restoration of Democracy in the homeland in South California," the United States; Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the "Paedal National Council"; Prof and Dr Kang Wi-Cho; Choe Hong-hui, president of the International Federation of Taegwondo; Pak Song-ok, member of the "Anti-War, Anti-Nuclear Weapons Society" in West Germany; and Kang Kwang-sok, chairman of the "U.S.-Resident Koreans Committee for Unification."

Keynote reports were delivered by Chon Kum-chol, vice-chairman of the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, on the subject "The Independent Reunification of the Country and Practical Tasks," Choe Ki-hwan, secretary general of the "Council of Christians Overseas for National Unification" in Switzerland, on the subject "The Movement for Rescuing Kim Tae-chung and Democratisation of South Korean Society," Yang Hyong-sop, presidium member of the Central Committee of the DFRF and president of the Academy of Social Sciences, on the subject "The Chuche Idea and National Reunification" and Dr Hong Tong-kun, resident in the U.S., on the subject "Obligation and Mission of Christians in National Reconciliation and Unification."

The representatives held a brisk debate on the keynote reports, divided into four subcommittees.

The reporters and speakers unanimously stressed that the immortal Chuche idea founded by the respected leader President Kim Il-song's great guiding idea indicating a true road of shaping the nation's destiny and an outstanding idea furnishing a basic guideline in solving the question of national reunification with the nations own efforts in the interests of our nation.

They bitterly denounced the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism over South Korea. Saying that the country will be reunified only when the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea and the U.S. colonial domination is abolished, they called upon the patriotic forces in the north and abroad to unite and vigorously conduct the anti-U.S. movement for independence.

The reporters and speakers reaffirmed the justness of the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, called for a struggle for its early realisation and rejected and denounced the "proposal for national reconciliation and nation unification" of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, branding it as one for permanent division.

The attendants at the dialog stressed the need to widen the scope of the dialog between compatriots in the north and abroad for creating a precondition for a great national conference.

All the problems raised in the keynote reports and discussed at the subcommittees were reaffirmed at the plenary meeting.

The dialog adopted with unanimous approval a joint statement reflecting the unanimous will of all the attendants, an appeal to the compatriots at home and abroad, a letter to the parliaments, governments, political parties and organisations of all countries, letters to the U.S. president and the Japanese prime minister and a letter to the Christian organisations of the world.

During the dialog, a welcome banquet was arranged by the side of overseas compatriots and a farewell banquet by the compatriots from the homeland.

The attendants at the banquets raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the lodestar of national reunification, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

An "evening of culture" was arranged in which artists of the homeland, overseas compatriots and Taegwondo players gave performances.

On 7 December, a press conference was called in Helsinki on the successful conclusion of the second dialog between Christians in the north and overseas for national reunification.

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### OVERSEAS KOREANS DEMAND U.S. WITHDRAWAL

SK300435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 December (KCNA)--Overseas Koreans are further lifting up their voices in demand of the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea, denouncing their aggressive policy aimed to stifle human rights and democracy in South Korea and keep Korea divided forever.

A Korean resident in West Germany wrote in his article contributed recently to a magazine of overseas Koreans: Is the United States the benefactor of liberation to our nation? No. It is an aggressor. It cannot be otherwise. It is the enemy of our nation who invaded our country, firing rifles and guns from the mid-19th century.

The "South California National Council for the Restoration of Democracy in the Homeland," an organization of Koreans in the United States, in a statement stressed that the U.S. imperialists are to blame for the tragic division of Korea into north and south, it said: The United States has pursued the "two Koreas" policy for its national interests, exhibiting its imperialist nature.

It is a prerequisite to genuine liberation to expel the outside forces which dominate South Korea by supporting the fascist dictatorship.

The "Council in the United States for Unification," an organization of overseas Koreans, published a statement, which said: Today in South Korea there exist only an adverse current running counter to the nation and democracy: flunkeyism punishes independence, treachery bastinadoes patriotism, and dictatorship and torture throttle people. Unless the rose-colored mask is taken away from the United States and ailment is uprooted, the continuation of this adverse tide is inevitable.

The United States must rectify its racism and immoral policy and stop obstructing the democratisation of South Korea and unification, the statement declared.

The international secretariat of the "Liaison Council of Overseas Koreans for National Unification" pointed out in its statement: The U.S. Government must immediately discontinue its aid to the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime," support the restoration of democracy in South Korea and refrain from laying hurdles in the way of the unification of the north and south for peace in the Korean peninsula and its prosperity.

CSO: 4100/094

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### KOREANS' PAPER IN FRG SUPPORTS STUDENTS' STRUGGLE

SK170641 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 December (KCNA)--A recent issue of NORYON TONGSIN published by the "Federation of Korean Workers in Germany," an organisation of Korean residents in West Germany, pointed to the fierce anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and anti-"government" struggle of South Korean students in a recent period and stressed that "the just struggle of students would never be checked."

It recalled that from September the students of Koryo, Seoul, Yonse, Chungang, Songgyungwan, Tanguk and many other universities waged a fierce demonstration struggle, shouting such slogans as "away with the yankees," "down with Japanese imperialism," "Japan, go home," and "away with Chon Tu-hwan." Their persistent struggle, it said, is "a continuation of the anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and anti-'government' struggle of students and people of all segments" which gained further momentum after the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan in March and "signifies a new turn in the struggle for independence, democracy and unification."

It continued:

Noteworthy in their struggle is above all that anti-U.S. slogans were put up to the fore. This is because our people have realised through their own experience that the United States which has enforced a vicious colonial rule, seizing all powers under the 30 odd year military occupation, is neither a helper nor a friendly country but an aggressor, marauder and the very one barring democracy and unification.

The United States is now under fire as it has been made clear that it is not a mere supporter of the fascist "regime" but "the very one to be blamed for a vicious cycle in the national history" for over 30 years after 15 August 1945, and for "all manner of aggression, plunder, interference and national split."

In conclusion it said:

We should drive out the United States and sweep away Chon Tu-hwan the cutthroat, the U.S. lackey, to liquidate the colonial rule of the United States in our land and achieve unification.

CSO: 4100/094

## INTER-KOREANS AFFAIRS

### CONDEMNS MONUMENT TO U.S.-KOREAN TREATY

SK161039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 December (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique on 14 December staged in Inchon a burlesque called "Ceremony for the Completion of the Monument" to "The Centenary of the Korea-U.S. Treaty," to which they "invited" such U.S. imperialists local rulers as the U.S. ambassador to South Korea and the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, according to a report.

The puppets also held a drinking bout "celebrating the completion" and trumpeted that South Korea and the United States were "in relationship of companions" and "friendship" between the two was so and so.

This was a treacherous crime and outburst which could be ventured only by such flunkeyist traitors as Chon Tu-hwan who does not hesitate to distort history or defile the dignity of the nation for soliciting the favor and patronage of the U.S. imperialist master.

The South Korean realities today eloquently prove that the U.S. imperialists who are occupying South Korea under the mase of "liberation" and "helper" are the very ones who have turned South Korea into a large military prison and living hell, commanding and manipulating the puppets with a tight hold on all domains, political, economic, cultural, military and diplomatic.

The South Korean people are today fighting with united might under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence to destroy the U.S. imperialists colonial rule, the root cause of all their misfortunes and sufferings, and drive them out. This is only too natural resistance motivated by their clear understanding of the latters aggressive nature.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique erected even a "monument" in Inchon and staged an unseemly burlesque with a loud cry about "relationship of companions" and "friendship." This clearly shows what a despicable pack of traitors they are.

CSO: 4100/094

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

MORE STUDENTS ARRESTED--Pyongyang, 23 December (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique detained Chu Yong-chin and Hong Sung-ki, students of Seoul University, some time ago on charges of violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration," according to a report. These two students reportedly scattered over 400 leaflets titled "To the People" at the Chongno Street No 3 in Seoul on 3 November, calling upon fellow students to turn out to an anti-"government" demonstration. Earlier, they attempted to scatter more than 400 leaflets denouncing the fascist crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and calling for struggle in the library of the university. The fascist clique recently detained Choe Chin-u and Yi U-chong, students of Inha University in Incheon, on similar charges. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is intensifying the suppression in an attempt to prevent the anti-U.S., anti-"government" action of students. [Text] [SK230502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 23 Dec 82]

'TASS' DENOUNCES TEAM SPIRIT '83--Pyongyang, 18 December (KCNA)--The Soviet news agency TASS on 15 December dealt with the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to stage the military exercises "team spirit '83." It said: The "combined forces command" of the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army made public recently a plan to stage the U.S.-South Korea joint military exercises "team spirit '83" from early February to mid-April next year. More than 188,000 military personnel and various flying corps and naval fleets including two carrier battle corps are expected to take part in the rehearsals. "Team spirit" military exercises have been held every year from 1976. The projected exercises will be the largest in scale since the war. The U.S. administration, having set about working out "a new military strategy," adopted the policy of strengthening the U.S. military presence and increasing tension in many regions including the Far East. The main purpose of this policy lies in using the U.S. military potential in imposing its will upon the peoples fighting for social and national liberation. Washington intends to lay a foothold of its new activities for "defending" the "interests" of the United States in the Far East. This is proven by the increase of the number and scale of the military rehearsals staged by the United States and its allies in this region. [Text] [SK180807 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 18 Dec 82]

MEDIA REPORT ON TEAM SPIRIT--Beijing, 20 December (KCNA)--Chinese mass media pointed to the plan of the U.S. imperialists to stage together with the South Korean puppets the "team spirit '83" joint military rehearsals next year. The



PEOPLES DAILY 19 December under the headline "The United States and South Korea Will Hold Military Exercises" said: "The combined forces command" of the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army announced on 15 December that they would hold the "team spirit '83" joint military exercises in South Korea with the participation of more than 188,000 troops from 1 February to mid-April next year. The spokesman of the "combined forces command" said that the exercises would be participated in by more than 70,000 U.S. troops and upwards of 118,000 men of the South Korean puppet army. Besides the U.S. army units in South Korea, he added, army units deployed in the U.S. mainland and the Pacific area would participate in the exercises. Meanwhile, the XINHUA news agency on 17 December disclosed the plan of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to stage the "team spirit '83" war exercises. [Text] [SK220002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 21 Dec 82]

CUBAN, CZECH CONDEMN TEAM SPIRIT--Pyongyang, 24 December (KCNA)--A Cuban paper and the Czechoslovak news agency published articles denouncing the "team spirit '83" joint military exercises planned by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, according to reports. The Cuban paper GRANMA 18 December says that the "team spirit 83" joint military exercises planned by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique will be held from 1 February to mid-April next year according to a U.S. Defence Departments plan of military rehearsals against the Korean people. The paper demands that the U.S. imperialists immediately stop such military exercises and withdraw all their aggression forces and nuclear and all other weapons from South Korea. The Czechoslovak news agency CTK on 19 December branded the projected military exercises as another provocation against the Korean people. The United States plans a new military aggression against them, it stressed. [Text] [SK240820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 24 Dec 82]

DEFENSE EXERCISES STAGED--Pyongyang, 18 December (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique again staged a "civilian defence training," one of their frantic war exercises, throughout South Korea on 16 December, according to a report. The fascist clique issued unexpected "training alarms" through radio to more than 2,900 workshops all over South Korea and drove them into a war exercise with a loud cry over "a surprise attack," "an unforeseen disaster," and so forth, provoking us. And in major cities, they dragged into "joint exercises" not only the puppet army and police and "homeland defence reserve forces" but also inhabitants. They carried out such exercises ten times during the day and 22 times at night. When the sentiments of the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle are growing among the South Korean people, the Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique are inciting the war fever more frantically in an effort to divert their attention elsewhere and get out of the crisis. [Text] [Sk180511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 18 Dec 82]

SOUTH'S 'WAR PREPARATIONS'--Pyongyang, 20 December (KCNA)--The 16 December issue of the Soviet paper IZVESTIYA printed an article titled "War Preparations" exposing the scheme of the South Korean puppet clique to start a new war of aggression, according to a report. The paper says: The South Korean "regime" is persisting in war preparations. The dictator Chon Tu-hwan and his caboodle are trying to impose the "resources control law" upon the people to cope with "war and other cases of emergency." This "law" has evoked stern protest among all the opposition forces of South Korea and touched off a

surging wave of discontent among the people, too. The South Korean economy in a deplorable state has been further devastated due to the war preparations of the puppet clique. The military expenses of the South Korean "regime" account for more than 35 per cent of its annual budget. Worse still, the amount of its foreign debts has increased to nearly 36,000 million [as received] dollars. South Korea plays an important role in the adventurous policy of the United States in the Western Pacific area. While preparing for combat operations under the condition of "state of emergency," the accomplices of Seoul in Washington are coiling up the tensions in the Korean peninsula and laying another stumbling block in the way of realising the desire of the people for a peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea. [Text] [SK201040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 20 Dec 82]

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ARRESTED--Pyongyang, 16 December (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique recently detained Yi Kyong-suk and Han Hye-chong, students of Ehwa Women's University in Seoul, by invoking a fascist evil law. These students reportedly scattered from a window of their lecture room leaflets calling their colleagues to a demonstration against the outside forces and the "government" and loudly shouted slogans on 3 November when the anti-"government" struggle of students was going on fiercely in Seoul, Kwangju and other places, occasioned by the 53d anniversary of the Kwangju students incident. The fascist hooligans arrested Kim Yon-myong, a 3d-year student of Chungang University in Seoul, because he climbed up a tree standing near the university front gate and scattered more than 200 anti-"government" leaflets, calling his colleagues to a demonstration on the same day. Besides, the puppet Chongnyangni police station in Seoul arrested Chong Son-hui, a 4th-year student of Kyonghui University, on charges of "violation of the law on assembly and demonstration" because the student tried to paste up a leaflet opposing the puppet clique on a wall of the university building. The Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors is frantically cracking down upon the just struggle of students in an attempt to put down their fighting spirit and check their patriotic action. [Text] [SK170539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 16 Dec 82]

FASCISTS ARREST STUDENTS--Pyongyang, 28 December (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascists some time ago walked Kim Sang-chun and three other students of Seoul University to a puppet police station and persecuted and expelled them from the university, according to a report. These students held a meeting with over 700 fellow students in front of the university's library on 3 November and read out a leaflet calling for the "revival of day of students" and so on and denounced the brutal suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique. The puppet clique arrested these students on charges of "leading" the struggle and persecuted them and finally instructed the university authorities to expel them under the name of "temporary absence from school." [Text] [SK281510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 28 Dec 82]

ASSEMBLY CARRIES BUNDLE OF LAWS--Pyongyang, 17 December (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet National Assembly on 14 December carried 16 "laws" in a bundle, according to a report. They include the "revised law on police employees," the "revised law on the establishment of the combat police corps," the "revised military service law," the "revised law on passport," etc, which had been manufactured or rendered more fascist to bind the people tightly to the repressive system, crack down upon them more harshly and drive them to the execution of

the U.S. imperialists policies of aggression and war. The "revised law on the establishment of combat police corps" and "revised military service law," for example, stipulate that the puppet combat police corps should be replenished with those who have received necessary military education on the active list in the puppet army, intending to thoroughly militarise the combat police corps. In the "revised law on the passport," the fascist clique malrevised the penal regulations which had been applied to "illegal tour," stipulating prison terms and fines more than double the past ones. [Text] [SK170831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 17 Dec 82]

BULLETIN ON SOLIDARITY WITH DPRK--Pyongyang, 18 December (KCNA)--The World Federation of Trade Unions recently published the bulletin "Solidarity with Korea" No 4, according to a report. Carried in it are an article headlined "independent economy developing under the banner of the democratic peoples Republic of Korea" and a lengthy article titled "Solidarity with South Korean Workers." The bulletin says that South Korea is a complete colony wholly dependent on the U.S. imperialists politically, economically and militarily and the South Korean "regime" is a U.S. puppet government without any right. It exposes that the real ruler of South Korea is the U.S. Embassy there. It also carries a telegram sent by WFTU to puppet Chon Tu-hwan in protest against the suppression of the workers of the South Korean Wonpung Woolen Mill. [Text] [SK180033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2231 GMT 17 Dec 82]

MONEY EXTORTED THROUGH BOND ISSUE--Pyongyang, 20 December (KCNA)--The South Korean military hooligans on 16 December passed through the puppet national assembly a "motion" of issuing various "national and public bonds" to the amount of 2,850,000 million won including 350,000 million won of "national housing bonds" next year, according to a report. The puppet clique compiled a vast "budget" for next year to cover the amount with the collection of taxes. But, a huge financial deficit is inevitable as the "budget" is an infeasible one. As a means of additional extortion of the people, the puppet clique plans to sell "bonds" to the people and raise funds needed for the upkeep of the military fascist rule and war preparations. [Text] [SK200829 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 20 Dec 82]

PRISONERS DEMAND RELEASES--Pyongyang, 21 December (KCNA)--The South Korean "Council of Families of Prisoners of Conscience" made public some time ago a statement denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan puppet cliques fascist suppression and demanding the release of political prisoners, according to a recent issue of a publication issued by the Emergency Council of Christians on the South Korean problem in Japan. Bringing to light the treacherous crimes committed by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique since the 17 May violence, the statement branded the puppets loud talk about "liberation from political oppression and torture" as a sophism for a sort of political propaganda. The statement said that the suppression and brutal torture of patriotic people has gone to extremes since the traitor Chon Tu-hwan grabbed "power." It pointed out: Unconditionally release all prisoners of conscience. Immediately stop all tortures and penalize those who committed tortures and are responsible for them. [Text] [SK211122 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 21 Dec 82]

FAMILIES ISSUE APPEAL ON PRISONERS--Pyongyang, 28 December (KCNA)--A Koreans' paper published in Japan carried in its recent issue an appeal issued some time ago by families of prisoners of conscience kept in Kwangju prison, South Korea. Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique after staging a bloodbath in Kwangju have been continuing their brutal violence under the specious slogans of "new age" and "new history," the appeal says: Kwangju prison has resorted to all manner of brutalities characteristic of violence and blackmail against the prisoners of conscience, such as beating, ban on meeting their families and discipline. The present "regime" murdered in jail Ki Chong-to, a democratic figure in Kwangju imprisoned on the charge of involvement in the so-called "torch case," with harsh tortures and inhuman treatment and later murdered Pak Kwan-hyon, former head of the student council of Chonnam University, who had been waging a hunger strike for 40 days in Kwangju prison. Exposing the heinous barbarity of the fascist gang which, to bar even the funeral of Pak Kwan-hyon, raided the morgue at the dead of night, arrested his family and students who were guarding the coffin and carried it away, the appeal says: A hunger strike is still going on at Kwangju prison in protest against the death of Pak Kwan-hyon. All of us outside prison should stop the Han handling at the risk of our lives. The appeal calls upon the people of broad strata to join the fighting ranks for the relief of the brothers dying in prison, never stopping their struggle. [Text] [SK280958 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 28 Dec 82]

PARTY FOR CHONGNYON DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 29 December (KCNA)--The administration council of the democratic peoples Republic of Korea arranged a party on the evening of 28 December in honour of the delegation of functionaries of the League of Korean Youth in Japan under the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon) visiting the socialist homeland. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by Kim Tong-sok, instructor of the organisational department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon. Attending it were Kim Chu-yong, Yo Yon-ky, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned. Kim Chu-yong, director of the general bureau of overseas compatriots affairs, and Kim Tong-sok, head of the delegation, made speeches. The attendants at the party raised glasses, wholeheartedly wishing the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. [Text] [SK291135 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 29 Dec 82]

RELIGIONISTS DEMAND WORKERS RELEASE--Pyongyang, 17 December (KCNA)--The South Korean Christian Church Council recently issued a statement in support of the struggle of the former South Korean branch factory workers of the U.S. Control Data Company. Pointing to the collective violence of the management against South Korean branch factory workers, the puppet cliques patronage of the management and suppression of a religious organisation supporting the struggle of workers, etc, the statement said: We cannot repress indignation at this [time]. It held: The U.S. Control Data Company should explain the reason why it closed the South Korean branch factory. The unreasonably dismissed workers should be reinstated and detained workers be released at once. We will do our best by every means till these demands are fully met, emphasized the statement. [Text] [SK171511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 17 Dec 82]

BAIL ALLOWED CHON'S WIFE--Pyongyang, 21 December (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet clique on 17 December allowed "bail on the excuse of illness" to Yi Kyu-kwang, Gyu Gwang, former director of the "Mining Development Company," who had been put on trial for his involvement in the big loan scandal, according to a report. As is known, Yi Kyu-kwang is the uncle of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's wife and one of the principal offenders in the world-startling loan scandal. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who committed the big financial scandal through the clan on his wife's side, was compelled to arrest his underlings and hold a formal trial under the pressure of public opinion. But he resorted to all sorts of tricks in an attempt to cover up his crimes. His clique allowed Yi Kyu-kwang to be absent from the trial on the plea of "deteriorating illness" and, some time ago, let him submit to the puppet court such a false document as "an application for decision on the suspension of trial procedures." Then they passed for form's sake a prison term of one year and 6 months upon him and set him free this time under the name of "bail on account of illness." These manoeuvres only reveal all the more clearly that it is the traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself who directly directed and manipulated the large loan scandal. [Text] [SK210426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 21 Dec 82]

STUDENT DETAINED FOR SCATTERING LEAFLETS--Pyongyang, 24 December (KCNA)--The military fascist clique detained Chang Chung-hwan, a student of Chonnam University, some time ago on charges of violation of the "law on assembly and demonstration," according to a South Korean paper. In the daytime of 26 October, the student scattered anti-"government" leaflets in the campus of the university, calling upon fellow students to turn out to demonstration, the paper said. [Text] [SK240401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 24 Dec 82]

STUDENTS TO SUPPRESS PEOPLE--Pyongyang, 30 December (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique formed suppressive tools called "University Student Crime Prevention Corps" and "inaugurated it at 23 puppet police stations in Seoul on 27 December, according to a report. The "Crime Prevention Corps" formed of 710 students from 26 universities and colleges will be mobilised in "roundup" for 6 hours daily till midnight in the period from 5 January to 28 February next year, posted at forward police booths of the puppet police stations. Flurried at the growing anti-U.S., anti-"government" sentiments among the South Korean people, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique are going to bind even students to the fascist repressive machine, [word indistinct] repressive force of the puppet police, and drive them into the suppression of the people. [Text] [SK301313 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 30 Dec 82]

CSO: 4100/094

## N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### KIM SPEECH ON GOVERNMENT TASKS REVIEWED

SK231036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 December (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 22 December carried an article headlined "Peoples Government Represents Working People's Right to Independence."

The article says:

In his historical policy speech "tasks of the peoples government in modelling the whole of society on the Chuche idea" the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a clear explanation of the question of the character and mission of the peoples government and its function and role.

One of the important contents of the function and role of the peoples government clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is that the peoples government represents the working peoples right to independence.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: "The peoples government represents the working peoples right to independence."

The teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a new, original proposition comprehensively expounding the function of the peoples government in the aspect of guaranteeing the working masses the right as masters of state and society.

In the policy speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a perfect exposition of the reason why the peoples government represents the working peoples right to independence, making a profound analysis of the working peoples right to independence and of the function of the peoples government as a political organization executing the right.

In propounding the proposition that the peoples government represents the working peoples right to independence he clearly explained first of all how important the right to independence is to man, a social being.

As taught by him, the right to independence is the life and soul of man, a social being.

In his policy speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that only with the right to independence man can take his position as master of society and discharge his role as such and live a life worthy of human being.

He elucidated with perspicacity why the peoples government represents the working peoples right to independence.

The peoples government is a most comprehensive political organization which performs the function of representing the broad working masses right to independence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song propounded that the function of the peoples government is manifested in fully representing and realizing the desire and demand of the people for independence.

To fully represent and realize the peoples desire and demand for independence means that the peoples government struggles, taking it as an important principle of its activities to grasp in time what the people desire and demand and to realize them.

The article stresses in conclusion:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's formulation that the peoples government represents the working peoples right to independence provided the peoples government with a correct guideline in successfully discharging its mission as a political weapon for ensuring the independent and creative life of the working masses.

CSO: 4100/094

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS KIM IL-SONG '72 SPA SPEECH

SK260911 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 December (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 25 December dedicated an article to the 10th anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," a work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

This work published by the great leader at the first session of the fifth session peoples assembly on 25 December 1972, is a classic document brightly lighting the path of our people struggling for the complete victory of socialism, the article says, and goes on:

What is most important in the ideas and theories clarified in the work is the unique idea on the essential superiority and features of the socialist system and on tasks and ways of strengthening and developing the system.

It is because the working people are the masters of state power and means of production in the socialist society that all the state policies are shaped for the interests and happiness of the working masses and all the wealth of society is made to serve for their wellbeing.

Saying that herein lies the basis of all the superiority and invincible vitality of the socialist system, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song proved that the socialist system of our country is a system that practically guarantees the political liberties and rights of the working people, a system under which the state assumes full responsibility for the lives of the working people, economy, culture, science and technology make a steady progress and a most solid politico-ideological unity of the masses is achieved.

By setting forth the task for more vigorously carrying on the three revolutions and strengthening the power bodies in the work, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song indicated an unswerving guideline in consolidating and developing the socialist system.

The three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are a basic revolutionary task to be fulfilled by the working-class party of an all round scale after the completion of the transformation of the relations of production and the establishment of a socialist system.



It is of great significance in accomplishing the cause of socialism and communism and developing the revolutionary theory of the working class that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the three revolutions as a strategic task for the strengthening and development of the socialist system.

With the three revolutions defined as a strategic task of the struggle to strengthen the socialist system and completely realize the Chajusong (independence) of the working masses, the main content of the revolution to be carried out by the working-class party in the whole period of building socialism and communism and its fighting goal have been made clear and the way for the realization of the Chajusong of the working masses has been most correctly expounded.

As the historical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song contains such original ideas and theories, it immensely encourages our people in their struggle for modelling the whole of society on the Chuche idea. The work also systematizes in an overall way the theory of building socialism and communism and thereby makes a great contribution to developing the revolutionary theory of our times on to a new higher stage.

With the brilliant realization of the tasks of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the work, under the energetic guidance of the party centre, the state and social system of our country has been strengthened and developed into a most vital and solid one which is based on the politico-ideological unity of the entire people firmly rallied around the party and the leader and on the socialist relations of production and the solid independent national economy.

CSO: 4100/094

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' ON STARTING POINT OF CHUCHE PARTY

SK211101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 December (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 20 December carried an article entitled "Great Starting Point of Struggle for Founding Chuche-type Revolutionary Party."

The paper says: The Worker's Party of Korea is a great revolutionary party with a glorious history of struggle.

The treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, "the Worker's Party of Korea is a Chuche-type revolutionary party which inherited the glorious tradition of the DIU," gives a clear-out exposition of the glorious course of the founding of the WPK and its strengthening and development and of the historical position in its each stage and thereby systematizes in a scientific and theoretical way the imperishable feats of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has added brilliance to the history of the WPK.

The paper continues: One of the important exploits the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song has performed to make the history of our party shine is that with the formation of the down-with-imperialism union (DIU) he marked a great starting point of the struggle for founding a chuche-type revolutionary party, a party of new type.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the political bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, said:

"The establishment of the DIU became the commencement of the struggle to found a party of a new type, a revolutionary party of a chuche type, different from the one which had previously existed in our country."

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed the DIU, the first genuine communistic revolutionary organization in our country, on 17 October 1926, and advanced a great programme of communist construction, and wisely led the struggle for its realization.

It was indeed a commencement which opened up a very bright prospect for our revolution and communist movement and a great starting point of the struggle for founding a Chuche-type revolutionary party.

With this began the glorious march for foundilorify the history of our party lies precisely in marking a starting point of the struggle for founding a Chuche-type revolutionary party by forming the DIU. [Sentence as received]

The treatise scientifically explains the reason why the formation of the DIU became a starting point of the struggle for founding a Chuche-type revolutionary party and convincingly argues that our party has grown from the roots of the DIU.

The reason is first of all that the programme of the DIU became the basis of our party's programme.

The DIU took it as its fighting programme to defeat imperialism, attain the nations sovereignty and independence and build socialism and communism.

The DIU programme worked out personally by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great programme of communist construction which was the first in history to define the final goal of our party.

The programme of our party for accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Chuche, the cause of communism, through the modelling of the whole of society on the Chuche idea embodies the fighting programme of the DIU.

The next reason is that the principle of chajusong (independence) of the DIU became the principle of our party construction and party activities.

The DIU opened an independent way of revolutionary struggle for the first time in the Korean communist movement. The Worker's Party of Korea of today inheriting the glorious tradition of the DIU invariably adheres to the principle of chajusong in all fields of party construction and party activities.

Another reason why the formation of the DIU became a starting point of the struggle for founding our party is that the communists of new generation the DIU had brought up became the backbone in founding our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song brought up genuine communists of new generation who were united under the banner of the DIU in [words indistinct] communist revolutionary fighters in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolution and founded our party with them as a backbone.

The paper stresses in conclusion: Underlying the formulation of the DIU formation as a starting point of the struggle for founding a chuche-type revolutionary party is the noble intention of our party centre to strengthen and develop our party as a party of the great Comrade Kim Il-song for ever by defending to the last and brilliantly carrying forward the tradition of Chuche, the only tradition that has been carried forward all along from the DIU.

The basic spirit running through the treatise is the unshakable will to invariably defend and glorify the tradition of our party.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MALTESE PAPER PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE

SK211114 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 December (KCNA)--The Maltese paper IT-TORCA 12 December carried the summary of the second and third parts of "The Worker's Party of Korea is a Chuche-type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, according to a report.

Printed in the paper was a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspecting a stadium named after him.

In the preface the paper says: Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, published the treatise "The Worker's Party of Korea is a Chuche-type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU" on 17 October 1982.

In the treatise Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward a great programme for invariably defending the revolutionary character of the Worker's Party of Korea and brilliantly accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Chuche started by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by strengthening and developing the party for ever as a Chuche-type party.

The treatise is a firm guideline for the building of a revolutionary party in the present era, the era of chajusong (independence), and a classic work creditably breaking new ground in the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class.

The treatise consists of three parts.

In the treatise Comrade Kim Chong-il explained the great history of the Worker's Party of Korea which has traversed a glorious path under the banner of Chuche, gave an allround exposition of the basic characteristics of the WPK as a Chuche-type revolutionary party and put forward a fighting program to strengthen and develop the WPK as a Chuche-type revolutionary party for ever under the slogan of modelling the whole party on the Chuche idea.

In the course of deeply studying this treatise we realized the noble intention of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sagacious leader of the Worker's Party of Korea and organizer and leader of the building of a revolutionary party, to constantly strengthen and develop the WPK as a Chuche-type party.

The paper IT-TORCA carries the summary of the treatise which put forward a programmatic guideline for the building of a new-type revolutionary party conforming with the demand of the present era, the era of Chajusong, and the desire of the masses of the people, by giving a comprehensive exposition of the basic characteristics of the WPK as a Chuche-type revolutionary party.

CSO: 4100/094

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YUGOSLAV MEDIA REPORT KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE

SK170516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 December (KCNA)--The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug 14 December reported "the Worker's Party of Korea is a Chuche-type revolutionary party which inherited the glorious traditions of the DIU," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea.

It says: Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, recently published "the Worker's Party of Korea is a Chuche-type revolutionary party which inherited the glorious tradition of the DIU," [word indistinct] the Worker's Party of Korea, a revolutionary party based on the Chuche idea, on the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the formation of the down-with-imperialism union (DIU).

The treatise reviews the glorious history of the Worker's Party of Korea from the period of the revolutionary struggle against the Japanese occupationists to the Sixth Party Congress.

Comrade Kim Chong-il points out that today the Worker's Party of Korea is struggling for the final victory of the revolution and the modelling of the whole of society on the Chuche idea.

He stresses that the WPK is a Chuche-type revolutionary party which takes the Juche idea as the guideline of its activities.

The WPK struggles in defence of the interests of the popular masses and maintains blood relations with them, he says.

He notes that the WPK has conducted its work, regarding it as its main point to arm the party members and the working people with the party's monolithic ideology, with the result that all the party members have been firmly armed with the Chuche idea and the party's monolithic ideological system has been established among them.

He stresses that the Worker's Party of Korea has established a system whereby all the party organisations and party members act as one man under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4100/094

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY REPORTS KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE

SK230148 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2257 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 December (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN carries an article titled "Masses of the People are Subject of Social History," which reads:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea. In his treatise "On the Chuche Idea," gave comprehensive answers to the problems arising in the popular masses giving full play to their position and role as the subject of history, by scientifically formulating that they are the subject of social history.

That the masses of the people are the subject of social history means that they hold the position of the master and play a decisive role in the development of social history as those in charge of creating and developing social history.

This classic formulation is based, first of all, on a scientific analysis of the inherent law of socio-historical movement.

The development of society and revolution is promoted by the active function and role of the subject and the independent, creative and conscious activities of those in charge of this movement.

As the treatise indicates, the subject of the social movement is the popular masses. The active function and role of the subject are independent and creative activities of the popular masses.

The popular masses are the subject of the social movement because it occurs and develops according to their independent desire and demand.

This is also because they are possessed of great might to push ahead with and develop the social movement.

The classic formulation that the masses of the people are the subject of social history is also based on a correct analysis of the position and role of the popular masses in the revolution and construction.

As the treatise expounds, the popular masses are the master of the revolution and construction and a decisive factor in transforming nature and developing

society. Being the subject of the social movement, they hold the position of the master and play a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle, the highest form of the social movement.

That the popular masses are the master of the revolution and construction means that they are in charge of the revolution and construction and carry them out on their responsibility and that the popular masses are a decisive factor in transforming nature and developing society means that their strength plays a decisive role in transforming and developing nature and society.

[Words indistinct] "On the Chuche idea" clarifies the ground that the popular masses are the master of the revolution and construction and a decisive factor in transforming and developing nature and society.

This is because, above all, the revolutionary struggle and constructive work are, so to speak, undertakings for the popular masses and of the masses themselves.

As the revolution and construction are the work for shaping the destiny of the popular masses, they should naturally undertake them as their master.

The popular masses are the master of the revolution and construction and a decisive factor in transforming and developing nature and society because the energy and wisdom of the popular masses are inexhaustible.

The classic formulation that the masses of the people are the subject of social history expounded in the treatise "on the Chuche idea" carries a great theoretical and practical significance in perfecting the scientific and revolutionary socio-historical outlook and transforming the world and creating a new history to suit the desire and demand of the popular masses.

In conclusion the article stresses: This classic formulation is a universal truth substantiated by the revolutionary practice of our era. The realities of our era in which the popular masses have appeared on the scene of history to transform the world according to their will and demand clearly prove the validity and truth of the Chuche-based socio-historical outlook that the popular masses are the subject of social history.

The comprehensive exposition of the subject of history is a great ideological and theoretical contribution of our party to perfecting the socio-historical outlook of the working class and creating a new world of independence and a new history of mankind.

CSO: 4100/094



## N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE DISCUSSED ABROAD

SK301311 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 December (KCNA)--"On the Chuche idea," a treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, is evoking ever greater repercussions upon the world public with each passing day as a classic document comprehensively systematising and consummating the immortal Chuche idea.

Mass media of many countries devoted much space and time to the treatise and articles explaining it.

The Malagasy paper PANDRIAM PAHAREMANA published a special issue dedicating 13 pages to the full text of the treatise, printing a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Indian papers EVENTS, MEWAT, SUNHERI BHARAT, SAKSHI and NATIONAL HERALD, the Pakistani paper AMAN, the Costa Rican paper LA REPUBLICA, the Mauritanian paper AL CHAAB and newspapers of many other countries devoted much space to the treatise.

News agencies of Rwanda and many other countries widely reported it.

Well-known publishing houses of the world including the Voluntad Publishing House of Ecuador brought out the treatise in booklet.

Introducing the treatise, foreign mass media stressed its great theoretical and practical significance.

"On the Chuche idea," a treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, gives an allround exposition of the origin of the Chuche idea, its philosophical principle, its socio-historical principles, its guiding principles and its historical significance, the Burundi paper UBUMWE said, and went on:

The treatise which developed in depth the Chuche idea by proving its truth and greatness and comprehensively systematising its principles with a profound idea, flawless logic and gem-like propositions, is an immortal encyclopedia of the Chuche idea which carries weighty significance in the development of the history of human thought and the accomplishment of the cause of Chajusong (independence).

The Bangladesh paper HOLIDAY said: The treatise gives a scientific formulation of the fundamental problem of philosophy, focussing on man, and newly develops in depth the world outlook that the world is dominated and transformed by man on the basis of a scientific exposition of the position and role of man, and the idea of approaching the change and development of the world with main stress on the activity of man transforming the world.

It gives the principle that the masses of the people are the subject of history on the basis of the position and role of man, newly expounds that human history is a history of the struggle of the working masses for Chajusong proceeding from man's independent character and propounds in an allround way the principle of maintaining an independent stand and the principle of defending Chajusong.

The Sierra Leonean paper WE YONE remarked: In the treatise, the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il gives a comprehensive exposition of the Chuche idea from the origin of the Chuche idea to its profound principles, guiding principles and historical significance.

The treatise of His Excellency Kim Chong-il "on the Chuche idea" is a historic document and monumental work of everlasting significance in the cause of human liberation and the development of human thought.

His treatise synthesizes, systematizes and enriches anew in a comprehensive way the theories and principles of the Chuche idea on a scientific basis.

In an article explaining the treatise, the Egyptian paper AL-JUMHURIYAH noted that this treatise testifying to the truth and greatness of the Chuche idea with a profound idea and logic is an immortal encyclopedia of the Chuche idea which carries really great significance in developing the history of human thought and achieving Chajuson.

The paper said: Propounding that the philosophical principle, the socio-historical principles and the guiding principles constitute the three components of the Chuche idea, the treatise gives a deep-going exposition of their contents.

This is a great ideological and theoretical wealth. This gives an original idea that the revolutionary idea of the working class must form a system of the guiding idea, guiding theory and guiding method.

In the treatise, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il propounds the new idea that the core of the revolutionary idea of the working class must be formed with philosophical principle, socio-historical principles and guiding principles.

Only when the core of the true revolutionary idea of the working class has the three components can it give a true revolutionary world outlook and give revolutionary theory and guiding method and a mighty ideological and theoretical and directional weapon to the working masses to serve as a guideline for their implementation.

Meanwhile, study meetings and lectures are widely organised in many countries to deeply study the treatise.

A scientific seminar "on the Chuche idea," a treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, was sponsored by the Asian regional institute of Chuche idea in New Delhi with the attendance of president of the institute T.B. Mukherjee and directors of its board and its members, doctors and professors at universities, philosophers of the Indian Association of Social Scientists, Social Scientists at political parties, public organisations and central organs, political commentators of the press and chiefs of Chuche idea study groups.

Seminars on the treatise "on the Chuche idea" were also held at Chuche idea study organisations in different countries such as the study centre of the Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Guyana, the group for the study of the Chuche idea of the Central African Republic, the group for the study of the Chuche idea of the Tanzania Dar-es-Salaam National Education College, the Theory and Practice Centre of Kim Il-songism in Zimbabwe, the Amadora, Portugal, group for the study of Kim Il-songism and the group for the study of the Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Austria.

In his letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on behalf of the attendants at a seminar on the treatise, Karemuka Venerang, chief of the group for the study of the Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Rwandans in Burundi, said:

In the treatise, you the dear leader, an outstanding and brilliant thinker and theoretician, expounds the greatness and scientific truth of the immortal Chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, develops and enriches it and gives scientific and theoretical answers to overall problems arising in its realisation.

This treatise of yours is a firm guideline of the Korean revolution and the world revolution and an immortal revolutionary work powerfully inspiring the people to the revolutionary struggle for the development of ideology and theory of humanity and for the accomplishment of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Lectures on the treatise were given at the Finnish society for the study of the Chuche idea, the Milton Margai Teachers College committee for the study of the great Chuche idea in Sierra Leone and the Kim Il-song library in Somalia.

Dr B.R. Patil, joint director of the council for social development of India, said in his lecture: The treatise published by his excellency the dear leader is a source of invincible power awakening the popular masses to a high degree of consciousness of their being the master of the revolution and encouraging them with firm conviction of the justness of their cause and indomitable fighting spirit.

His treatise is a mighty theoretical and practical weapon for successfully solving all problems arising in all struggle to transform nature, society and man as demanded by the Chuche idea and a great inspiring banner powerfully leading the popular masses to a sacred battle for national liberation, class liberation and human liberation.

Kamal Amer, editor-in-chief of the Middle East News Agency of Egypt, Abdel 'Abd al-Moneimal-Sawi, chairman of the African Journalists Union, Shikwe Tapo Haindongo, chief of the mission of the South West Africa Peoples Organisation in Egypt and Middle East, and many other public figures issued talks after a deep study of the treatise.

CSO: 4100/094

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR APRIL 1982

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during April 1982:

5 Apr 82 p 1 lower half with border: "Historic Meeting Which Will Open An Endlessly Vast Future for the Power of the People": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 066, 6 Apr 82, pp D 15-19: "NODONG SINMUN Hails Session".

6 Apr 82 p 4 full page with border: "Manifestation of the Entire People's Boundless Respect for and Trust in the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 069, 9 Apr 82, pp D 5-10: "Text of NODONG SINMUN Editorial".

17 Apr 82 p 1 lower left: "Goodwill Envoy of Romanian People": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 075, 19 Apr 82, pp D 9-10: "NODONG SINMUN Welcomes Visit".

19 Apr 82 p 8 lower half: "The Ideal of the 19 April Uprising Will Surely Be Realized": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 080, 26 Apr 82, pp D 18-21: "NODONG DINMUN Marks Uprising".

20 Apr 82 p 3 upper three-quarters page: "Let Us Complete the Communist Cause Along the Road Illuminated by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 078, 22 Apr 82, pp D 8-13: "NODONG SINMUN Hails Kim Il-song Policy Speech".

25 Apr 82 p 5 upper half with border: "50 Years of Glorious Struggle and Victory Which Our Revolutionary Armed Forces Traveled": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 082, 28 Apr 82, pp D 7-12: "NODONG SINMUN Marks Founding".

29 Apr 82 p 1 right three quarters page: "Let Us Concentrate All Efforts of the Countryside and Completely Prepare for Rice Seedling Transplanting": Notes that in conjunction with the keynote address which Kim Il-song gave at the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee, Supreme Peoples Assembly of the DPRK stating that the most urgent matter in the material life of the people is food and the most important element of food is rice, and in answering the call of the party in its farming first policy, all agricultural

workers and people are now engaged in the battle for farming preparations and that the rice seedlings are now flourishing despite the unseasonable weather; calls for all guidance personnel and cooperative farm management functionaries in all provinces, cities and counties to make an accurate assessment of the status of rice seedling preparations, and see to it that everything is provided for the rice seedling transplanting operations; calls for all cooperative farms to stress water conservation, aware of the possibility for continued drought, catch all available water and fill the reservoirs and paddies while making positive use of underground water resources; urges all the tractor drivers and repairmen, transplanter drivers and suppliers to perform proper repairs and maintenance on their equipment so that they will be able to operate them skillfully during the transplanting season and for all workers in the machine industrial sector to provide the necessary seedling transplanters, seedling removers and spare parts; calls for all to abide by and follow Kim Il-song's New Year Address and Keynote Address to the joint meeting and achieve another bumper harvest this year through complete preparations for rice seedling transplanting.

30 Apr 82 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Vigorously Struggle to Successfully Execute This Year's State Budget In All Sectors"; Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 087, 5 May 82, pp D 4-7: "NODONG SINMUN Urges Execution of 1982 Budget",

8446

CSO: 4110/010

## N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### CHUCHE SEMINARS SEND LETTERS TO KIM CHONG-IL

SK201047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 December (KCNA)--Letters came recently to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, from seminars held in foreign countries on his treatise "on the Chuche idea."

A letter from Robert Williams, chairman of the study centre of the Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Guyana, says:

In the work you the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il gave an allround exposition of problems of principle of the Chuch idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the basis of practical experience of the Korean revolution and perfected by him into an original ideological and theoretical system in the practice of the revolution.

Your excellency clarified the socio-historical background of the origin of the Chuche idea and scientifically explained why the Chuche idea has today become the firm guiding idea of revolution and construction.

By giving a new exposition of the philosophical and socio-historical principles of the Chuche idea, your excellency have further enhanced the position and role of the popular masses as the master of society and history, and the subject of socio-historical development.

Your excellency elucidated that the masses of the people are the subject of social history and human history is a history of their struggle for chajusong (independence).

Your excellency also argued that the historical movement is a creative movement of the popular masses and their independent ideology plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle.

Indeed, the treatise of you the dear leader is a classic work which has further enriched the treasure-house of the Chuche philosophy by giving a new philosophical exposition of the principles of the Chuche idea.

A letter from the members of the Burmese society for the study of Kim Il-song-ism says: "On the Chuche idea," a work published by you the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, is an immortal encyclopedia newly and comprehensively synthesizing, systematizing and consummating the principles of the Chuche idea on a scientific basis and an immortal classic document further enriching the Chuche idea with new ideological and theoretical wealth.

This work is, indeed, a historical work and great monumental work of immortal significance in the case of human liberation and the development of human thought.

For the greatness and originality of the idea contained in it and its rich and diverse contents, today this historical document is firmly grasping the hearts of the worlds progressive people and powerfully inspiring the peoples struggle for chajusong.

A letter was also sent by D. Moussa, chief of the group for the study of the Chuche idea in the Republic of Central Africa, on behalf of the attendants of a seminar of its members, the letter says: The Chuche idea has become the great revolutionary guiding idea of our era because it came into being on the basis of the demand of a new era when the masses of the people have emerged as the master of history and on the basis of rich experience of the revolutionary struggle.

Now the masses of the people who have firmly seized their destinies in their hands are intensifying the struggle to play more fully their role as the master of revolution and construction.

Indeed, the Chuche idea, a new man-centred philosophical idea, is exerting great influence on the ideological and spiritual life of mankind and the revolutionary change of the world.

The letters sincerely wish good health and a long life to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4100/094



## N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES LETTERS FROM SEMINARS

SK221121 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 December (KCNA)--Letters came recently to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, from seminars held in foreign countries on his treatises.

A letter from the Sixth National Committee of Japanese societies for the study of Kim Il-songism says: The treatise "on the Chuche idea" boundlessly inspired us by perfectly formulating all problems arising in the understanding of the Chuche idea including its philosophical, socio-historical and guiding principles and arguing the profound truth and invincible vitality of Kim Il-songism.

Respected your excellency are carrying forward and developing the revolutionary cause of Chuche started by President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the revolution, and guaranteeing its final victory. This gives great joy to the people who study Kim Il-songism and aspire after independence.

A letter from S. Djibril, chief of the group for the study of the Chuche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of Benin students studying in Algeria, says: Your classic work "on the Chuche idea" which comprehensively systematized, developed in depth the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song representing the era of Chuche is a programmatic document scientifically and theoretically proving the greatness of the immortal Chuche idea. This is a great contribution to the development of human history.

We take this opportunity to express the firm determination to more widely study and broadly disseminate your historical treatise and contribute to accomplishment of the historical cause of making the whole world independent.

A letter from Razafinza Pobo Guy Boroino, chief of the Moramanga provincial group for the study of the Chuche idea in Madagascar, says: "The Worker's Party of Korea is a Chuche-type revolutionary party which inherited the glorious tradition of the DIU," a historical treatise of you the dear leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Chong-il, extraordinary organizer of the revolution and construction and guide of the Worker's Party of Korea, will further shine along with the cause of building a revolutionary party and the victorious advance of the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

We are convinced that this classic treatise will greatly contribute to the development of workers and communist parties of the whole world and to the cause of socialism and communism.

The letters wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4100/094

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL GETS LETTERS ON KWP FOUNDING

SK241026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 December (KCNA)--Congratulatory messages and letters came to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, from various countries of the world on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Worker's Party of Korea.

They came from Paul Gafa, chairman of the Malta National Committee for the study of the Chuche idea; Herbert Wabnegg, chief of the group for the study of the Chuche idea of President Kim Il-song in Austria; R.K. Sinha, general secretary of the Chuche idea study society of India and editor of the Indian magazine PEOPLES SECTOR; the members of the group for the study of the Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of the Kolfe-comprehensive secondary school of Ethiopia; E.S. Mushi, chairman of the Chuche idea study circle, Tanzania; Jacques Magagnos, chairman of the publishing and disseminating committee of works of President Kim Il-song in France; Mubashir Gaisrani, chairman of the Pakistan committee for supporting the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo; Dr Jaime Cerruto Flores, secretary general of the committee for the reunification of Korea in Peru; Vitor Jacarias da Piedade Sousa, chairman of the Setubal City, Portugal, committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea; and other groups for the study of the Chuche idea and organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in various countries.

They also came from: Joseph W. Musole, provincial political secretary of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia; Abdalla Nasr Ginawi, president of the Sudan Worker's Trade Unions Federation; Mohammed Ibrahim Ali, commander of the peoples army of the Syrian Arab Republic; Francisco Barreto, director of the general administration and planning of the Ministry of Information and Culture of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Mohammed Moustapha, editor-in-chief of the Palestinian paper SAUT-AL ARAB; Shigeru Sakai, master of the Japanese ship "Taisei-maru No 8"; other personages of political, public, business and press circles and soldiers and students studying in various countries.

CSO: 4100/094

## N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGES ON UAWPK CONGRESS

SK190532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 December (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and president of the democratic peoples Republic of Korea, received congratulatory messages and letters from foreign countries on the occasion of the Seventh Congress of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea.

They came from: Fred Micallef, minister of agriculture and fishing industry of the Republic of Malta; Shamsul Alam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy; K. Pratt, secretary general of the Ghana Solidarity Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Patonou Jean Mari, chairman of the Benin Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea; Simon Pierre, member of the supreme revolutionary council and member of the political bureau of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution; Ashton Phillips, chairman of the Agricultural and Allied Workers' Union of Guyana; S.S. Baffour Awuah, national secretary of the African Youth Command of Ghana; K.S. Pratt, chairman of the Kotobabi Students Union of Ghana; the National Peasants Congress of Nigeria; Rabemananjara Poul, secretary general of the Federation of the Trade Unions of the Malagasy Revolutionary Workers; Bakari Karambe, general secretary of the National Union of Workers of Mali; Ramala Philemon, vice-chairman of the Federation of the Trade Unions of the Malagasy Workers; Rashed Khan Menon, chairman of the Peasants Emancipation Union of Bangladesh; Abdul Mapin, chairman of the National Peasants Association of Bangladesh; Ali Asgar Matbar, chairman of the Peasants Emancipation Committee of Bangladesh; Alauddin Ahmed, secretary general of the Peasants Emancipation Organisation of Bangladesh; Moussa Bakit Ismail, chairman of the General Union of the Sudanese Peasants; J.J. Tamen, vice-chairman of the National Worker's Union of Cameroon; Jerardo Loka Rodriguez, general secretary of the General Confederation of Peasants of Peru; and Mohammad Saed Nahalawi, director general of the Kuwait "Akhraj" firm.

The messages and letters extend warmest congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the occasion of the 7th Congress of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea.

Noting that the UAWPK under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has achieved shining success in the building of the socialist country-

side by stepping up the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural laid down in the rural theses, they expressed the belief that the agricultural working people of Korea who reaped a rich harvest this year again by applying the Chuche method of farming will attain the 15 million tons target of grain ahead of schedule.

CSO: 4100/094

## N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### UAWPK CONGRESS RECEIVES CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES

SK190530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 December (KCNA)--Congratulatory messages or letters came to the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea and the Seventh Congress of the UAWPK from an international organisation and various countries on the occasion of the congress.

They came from: The secretariat of the International Union of Working People for Agriculture, Forestry and Cultivation; The Federation of Chinese Peasants, and the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry; Ivan Shkuratov, chairman of the Central Committee of the Agricultural Procurement Worker's Union of the Soviet Union; the executive committee of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives of Romania and the Romanian Trade Union of Agricultural, Food Industrial and Irrigation Workers; Luka Petkovic, executive secretary of the Cooperative Union of Yugoslavia; The Bulgarian Trade Union of Workers in Agriculture and the Food Industry; The National Council of Hungarian Agricultural Cooperatives; The Agriculture, Foodstuffs and Forestry Workers Federation of the GDR and the Mutual Aid Society of the Agricultural Cooperatives of the GDR; Pavel Jonas, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Cooperative Peasants; The National Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Poland; The National Association of Small Farmers of Cuba; the Standing Council of the Trade Union of Agricultural Working People of Mongolia and the Supreme Council of the Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Mongolia; Anadjen Aissa, general secretary of the Algerian National Peasants Union; the All India Peasants Union; The General Union of Arab Peasants and Agricultural Cooperatives; The Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association, The Pakistan Kissan Committee, and the Rawalpindi, Pakistan, Citizens Committee; Mustafa Ahmad al-Ayed, chairman of The General Union of Syrian Peasants; The Agricultural and Allied Worker's Union of Guyana, The National Confederation of Peasants and Sugar Cane Farmers of Guyana and the Guyanese Rice Producers Association; The Central Council of the Central African Cooperatives; the chairman of the General Trade Union of Agricultural Workers of Egypt; the general secretary of the Federation of Agricultural and Forestry Workers of the Congo; Mohammad Toaha, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh (Marxist-Leninist); Haider Akbar Hanrono, general secretary of the Bangladesh Labour Party, Kazi Zafar Ahmed, chairman of the United Peoples Party of Bangladesh, and Nurul Huda Mirza, chairman of the Democratic Party of Bangladesh; the Peasants Confederation of Democratic Yemen; the chairman of the Agricultural Technicians Society of Jordan;

The All Ethiopia Peasants Association; the chairman of the National Union of Workers in Farming, Stockbreeding and Fishery of Senegal; the General Federation of the Somali Cooperatives; the Farmers of the Loumbila Irrigation District, Upper Volta; the general secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Association of Nicaraguan Agricultural Working people; The Union of the National Peasants of Peru; the general secretary of the All Union of the Ecuadorian Peasants Organisation; the National Council of the Peasants Union of Cyprus; The Central Council of the Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Afghanistan; the chairman of the All Japan Federation of Peasants Unions; the general secretary of the National Federation of Agricultural Workers, Technicians and Employees of Italy, and the chairman of the National Union of Italian Cooperatives.

CSO: 4100/094

## N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### WORKERS COMMEMORATE KIM CHONG-SUK BIRTHDAY

SK211547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 December (KCNA)--The working people of Korea are greeting the 65th anniversary of the birth of respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk (24 December 1982) with deepest reverence.

She was an indomitable revolutionary fighter and heroine of the anti-Japanese struggle boundlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

She performed noble revolutionary feats which will shine through generations in the sacred struggle for the liberation of the country and freedom and happiness of the people.

She joined the Korean peoples revolutionary army organised and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and made an immortal exploits in many battles. In those days of the anti-Japanese struggle she resolutely defended and safeguarded the revolutionary idea of the great leader.

She made a deep study of the immortal classic works of the great leader including "the tasks of Korean communists" and made them her flesh and blood and deeply grasped the leaders revolutionary idea.

She never tolerated or overlooked acts of disparaging the revolutionary idea of the great leader and contradicting it in the least, but fought resolutely to the end against such tendencies, not minding the danger to her life.

She not only defended the revolutionary idea of the great leader but also guarded the leader with her own life to be the paragon for the fighters of the revolutionary army.

It was when the unit led by the great leader encountered the enemy at Dashaho in the summer of 1940. The great leader commanded the battle standing on a rock on a hillside, braving danger.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk who kept a sharp lookout by the side of the great leader spotted five enemy men levelling the rifles at him, having crawled unnoticed up the hillside where he was. That moment she lifted her revolver and pulled the trigger, shielding the great leader with a lightning agility.



The great leader, too, shot over her shoulders. The enemy men were destroyed in a twinkle.

Not only once or twice were there such critical moments in the days of the protracted and arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, and each time she firmly guarded the safety of the great leader, shielding him with her own body.

Respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk carried the revolutionary tasks given her by the great leader through to the end in the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality.

Assigned the task by the great leader to expand the organisation of the association for the restoration of the fatherland through underground political activities at home and in areas along the river Amnok, she went among the people, overcoming obstacles and difficulties and brought home to them the line and policies of the great leader on the Korean revolution and closely united people of all strata in the revolutionary organisation. Thus, in a short time the seeds of revolution were sown in Sinpa of the homeland and Xiajianggou, Changbai County, and the organisation of the association for the restoration of the fatherland was rapidly expanded.

Thanks to her energetic activities a party group was organised in the Sinpa area and the Sinpa branch of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was formed to bring a new upsurge in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

When she was assigned a task to make 600 suits of winter military uniform in our month in the autumn of 1939, she carried it out ahead of time with her indomitable will and tireless efforts. Numerous are such stories.

Respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk kindly looked after guerrillas with noble revolutionary comradeship and lofty revolutionary sense of duty.

She saved comrades from danger. Always displaying self-sacrificing spirit in battles, nursed the wounded with utmost care, sitting up all nights, made all efforts to provide the guerrillas with meals, herself going without meals several days, patched clothes and shoes of other guerrillas during a short rest in the arduous march. Endless are the stories of her love for the guerrillas. The Korean working people today assiduously learn from the lofty revolutionary spirit, great traits and noble virtues of respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk.

CSO: 4100/094

N.KOREAN/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'KCNA' LAUDS KIM CHONG-SUK AS CHUCHE-TYPE FIGHTER

SK230131 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2229 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 December (KCNA)--The Korean people assiduously learn from respected Kim Chong-suk, highly praising her as a paragon for the revolutionary fighter of Chuche-type.

She dedicated her life to the sacred cause of the freedom and happiness of the people, loyally attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with high esteem.

After her triumphal return to the motherland with the new spring of liberation, she put up people as the master of the country and guided them, finding herself among them all the time; she did not take off her time to visit her home village which she had longed for even in her dream in the days of the anti-Japanese struggle.

Shortly after liberation she visited the Puryong metallurgical works. Grasping the hand of each worker, she said that even though the Japanese imperialists had destroyed the works so severely, we Koreans could build one many times more wonderful than the Japanese had done, if they pooled strength and wisdom, and warmly encouraged them to show the mettle of the Koreans.

When she went to the Pyongyang silk mill, she took the hand of the silk reelers that had swollen with hot water and, feeling a gnawing ache in her heart, earnestly told the functionaries that the labour protection facilities should be perfected at an early date and the labour law strictly observed so that the hands of the silk reelers might not swell up with hot water.

She personally went out to the sea on board a fishing boat to see how the fishing went on and visited rural villages to acquaint herself with the living of the peasants, showing them warm solicitude.

One day shortly after the successful agrarian reform, she went to a rural village in Taedong County and shared joy with the peasants who had received land, personally sowing seeds, and encouraged them who were now the eternal master of the land.

To give a helping hand, she often went out to the site of the Potong River improvement project where the great leader broke the ground in person. One day,

when the work was stopped by an unexpected gush of a spring, she was the first to jump into the knee-deep mud and rouse the crowd to action.

One day right after liberation she happened to meet a beggar-woman and showed her the road of a true life, brought up her to be a full-fledged functionary and called her to the high rostrum of the party congress.

Respected Kim Chong-suk had the noblest revolutionary sense of duty. She had a small pocket-book of purple cover which she had carried with her with deep care from the days of the anti-Japanese struggle. Written in detail there were the names, addresses and age of the fallen comrades and their bereaved families and even their physical features.

After the liberation she made trips to find out the bereaved children with this pocket-book and put her heart and soul into rearing them into full-fledged revolutionaries.

Saying that the orphaned children must feel lonely on holidays and fetes, she made it a rule to go to their school on those days to spend them significantly with the bereaved children.

When she had some special food, she first called on bereaved families and in winter visited bereaved old folks with clothes made by herself.

She was possessed of so simple and modest popular personality.

In the year after the liberation, a peasant Kim Chae-won came to present rice to the great leader out of patriotism. He was surprised by the unexpected fact that it was respected Kim Chong-suk who had received him first, unloaded heavy straw-bags of rice with him and personally prepared a lunch for him. He said, struck with admiration: the more the crop gets ripe, the lower it bends its head, and the greater a person becomes, the more modest he gets, they say. This is a saying just about you.

Her noble traits, so modest and unassuming, deeply moved all people everywhere.

It is more than 30 years since Kim Chong-suk, the heroine of the anti-Japanese struggle and indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, left us. But her immortal feats and noble life are deeply cherished, still fresh, in the hearts of our people today.

CSO: 4100/094

## N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### DAILY URGES PROMOTION OF THREE REVOLUTION

SK230142 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2241 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 December (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today runs an editorial headlined "Let Us Energetically Promote Three Revolutions Under Slogan Let Us Meet the Requirements of Chuche in Ideology, Technique and Culture."

Noting that the slogan "let us meet the requirements of Chuche in ideology, technique and culture" was set forth by our party centre to dynamically push ahead with the three revolutions in the historic period in which the cause of modelling the whole of society on the Chuche idea came to the fore, the editorial says: This slogan carries the unshakable will and far-reaching plan of our party to bring the cause of Chuche to a brilliant accomplishment by thoroughly implementing the line of the three revolutions indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The might and great vitality of this slogan have been fully substantiated through the realities.

The proud successes made in our revolution and construction powerfully demonstrate the greatness and wise leadership of our party which set forth this slogan and has guided the working people to fully embody it. The realities clearly prove that this slogan is, indeed, a powerful fighting slogan instilling inexhaustible vigour into our peoples struggle to accomplish the cause of socialism and communism by promoting the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, therefore, we should thoroughly implement this slogan, keeping a tight hold on it.

It is a strategic slogan which our functionaries and working people should constantly abide by on the road of the building of socialism and communism.

This slogan is aimed at fully realising the chajusong (independence) of the working masses by thoroughly transforming the society as required by the Chuche idea in all fields of ideology, technique and culture. Therefore, it is a revolutionary slogan which displays its vitality in the whole historic period of the building of socialism and communism, not in a certain period or a stage, we should consistently carry through this slogan in order to accelerate the revolution and construction and successfully build the communist society, the ideal of mankind.

To advance dynamically under this slogan is a firm guarantee for carrying the revolutionary cause of Chuche to a brilliant accomplishment by implementing our party's line of the three revolutions, the editorial notes, and stresses: The three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are the general line of our party in the building of socialism and communism.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the first in history to advance the great line of the three revolutions, which he has successfully brought to realization in each period and at each stage of the developing revolution, bringing a great progress in socialist construction.

In his historic policy speech, he propounded the idea that the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, should be continued till the building of communism and the struggle for eradicating the old and creating the new in ideology, technique and culture should be constantly deepened even after the building of the communist society. This bespeaks that the three revolutions are a banner of the revolution we should uphold for ever.

The editorial stresses: Our party calls for holding higher the slogan "let us meet the requirements of Chuche in ideology, technique and culture" unfolding a grand operational plan to bring about a new turn in carrying out the three revolutions. Our functionaries and working people should vigorously carry out the three revolutions under this slogan, upholding the intention of the party and the leader, and thus constantly work unprecedented miracles and exploits in socialist construction.

CSO: 4100/094

## N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### 'NODONG SINMUN' HAILS KIM IL-SONG'S BENEVOLENCE

SK151530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 December (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN devotes one whole page to an article titled "about 60 years from Fusung."

It is a story about a deep love shown by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song for Comrade Chae Chu-son, an old anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter.

As a result of the energetic activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who set out on the road of revolution in his early age the down-with-imperialism union was formed on 17 October 1926; the Saenal Juvenile Union on 15 December and the anti-Japanese Women's Association on 26 December of the same year.

Born into a farmhand family, Comrade Chae Chu-son had undergone all sorts of ill-treatment and humiliation. She became the first member of the anti-Japanese Women's Association under the meticulous guidance of Kang Pan-sok, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter.

One day, the respected leader explained to Comrade Chae Chu-son when she called on Kang Pan-sok about the ruinous situation of our country at that time, and taught her one [word indistinct] how to work as a member of the anti-Japanese Women's Association and kindly instructed her to study how to read and write.

As she became gradually class conscious and grew up through tireless study and organizational and ideological life, the respected leader let her take a more active part in the revolutionary activities.

In the winter of 1927, the respected leader went to Fusung with a plan to form the Paeksan Youth Union, a mass anti-Japanese youth organization. One day he called Comrade Chae Chu-son to him and assigned to her a task of making a speech before the masses. Encouraging her, he said it was not difficult to make a speech, but one should say what he wanted to say before the masses. Saying that he personally wrote a text of speech for her lest she should hesitate, for it was the first time for her to make a speech, he gave it to her.

The speech of a daughter of a poor farmhand who had been illiterate and benighted, a speech by which she called upon the masses, recounting her own experience of life, to turn out in the sacred struggle for the liberation of the country, evoked deep emotion among people.

The respected leader was deeply pleased more than anyone else and repeatedly praised her.

Leaving for a new place, the respected leader called on Comrade Chae Chu-son again and earnestly taught her to go deep among the masses and vigorously conduct propaganda activities for awakening people of broad strata in the future. He showed deep concern for her during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, too.

It was with this deep trust that in those stormy days Comrade Chae Chu-son could cover without vacillation the road of revolution with confidence in the future of national liberation.

Much water had flowed under the bridge since then. But the respected leader did not forget Comrade Chae Chu-son.

One day in November 1959 the respected leader who happened to take notice of a photograph among materials presented by a group of those who explored battle sites of the anti-Japanese armed struggle told his retinue with a beaming smile that this was Comrade Chae Chu-son. He had not forgotten even her name though scores of years passed by.

In April 1960 he called Comrade Chae Chu-son to Pyongyang and personally received her and, in December 1961, informed that she started her life in Pyongyang, visited her house. Afterwards, each time occasion offered, he called at her house or called her to his residence, and sometimes bestowed upon her deep benevolence, taking her in his car.

In February 1974, the great leader climbed Mt Taesong to choose the construction site of the cemetery of revolutionary martyrs. Then he called Comrade Chae Chu-son and, descending the mountain together with her by car, said:

Comrade Chu-son, do you still remember things in the days of Fusung?

Our comrades in Fusung fought well though it was a very difficult period.

Though you are now a grey-haired grandmother, you were full of youth in those days.

Even now things in those days are fresh in my memory.

Your family fought valiantly for the sake of the revolution.

The respected leader sent love-carrying gifts to Comrade Chae Chu-son on all holidays and called her to every celebration. Some time ago he made a present of a limousine to her for the conveniences of her life in old age.

CSO: 4100/094

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS KIM IL-SONG 1967 SPEECH

SK181145 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 December (KCNA)--Papers 17 December dedicated articles to the 15th anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Embody the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-sustenance and Self-defence More Thoroughly in All Fields of State Activity," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, (16 December 1967).

NODONG SINMUN carried an article headlined "Ten-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic Indicating the Revolutionary Principle in the State Activity," which reads in part:

"Let us embody the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence more thoroughly in all fields of state activity," the political programme of the government of the republic published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the first session of the fourth supreme peoples assembly, is an immortal classic document of great significance in turning our country into a powerful independent and sovereign state, independent in politics, self-sustaining in national economy and self-reliant in national defence, as we see it today.

In the political programme the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly indicated programmatic tasks and ways for more thoroughly embodying the revolutionary principle of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defence in all fields of state activity, taking the great Chuche idea as the unswerving guiding principle.

The Chuche idea of our party is the most correct guiding idea for the successful carrying out of our revolution and construction and the guiding compass for all the policies and activities of the government of the republic.

The work lays stress on studying and analysing the Korean realities on the basis of the Chuche idea and firmly adhering to the principle of independence in solving all the problems arising in the revolution and construction.

It also comprehensively analyses the role of the unity and support of the world working class and the internal forces of each country in the struggle against the imperialist reactionaries and foreign aggressors. It indicates that the



decisive factor of the victory in the struggle against imperialism is the internal forces of the given country under all circumstances.

The article continues:

The political programme of the government of the republic fully embodying the great Chuche idea is an immortal militant banner which helps firmly arm our people with the Chuche idea and inspires them to the struggle for the acceleration of socialist construction in the northern half of the republic and for national reunification and the final victory of the Korean revolution.

Referring to the brilliant successes registered in the struggle for carrying into practice the revolutionary principle and programmatic tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the political programme, the article stresses:

With the strict application of the revolutionary principle of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defence expounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the political programme, the prestige of our country, an independent and sovereign state, and the dignity of our people have been enhanced incomparably.

All the victories and successes achieved in the struggle for turning our country into a powerful socialist country are a great victory of the immortal Chuche idea and a shining fruition of the independent line of our party.

CSO: 4100/094

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL PICTURE DISPLAYED IN ZIMBABWE

SK281020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 December (KCNA)--A seminar on the immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" was held on 16 December at the theory and practice centre of Kim Il-songism in Zimbabwe on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the publication of the work, according to a report.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were placed on the platform of the seminar hall.

On display there were photographs showing the development of our country. Attending there were members of the centre.

The report of the chief of the centre was followed by speeches.

The reporter and speakers said that the "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" promulgated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an original and popular one embodying the immortal Juche idea.

The institution of the socialist constitution provided the Korean people with a lawful guarantee for enjoying genuine democratic rights and freedom and carrying on the revolution and construction at fast speed, they said.

The seminar adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The attendants saw a Korean film at the end of the seminar.

CSO: 4100/094

## N.KOREA/ECONOMY

### NEW MONUMENTAL EDIFICES UNDER CONSTRUCTION

SK201542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 December (KCNA)--The construction of grand monumental edifices under a far-reaching plan is progressing fast in Korea.

The builders of the Nampo Lock Gate which requires the damming off of sea water over a distance of eight kilometres have built 3,500 metres of the main dam in a little more than 1 year and are now hastening the cofferdam project for the construction of the lock gate houses in its final stage.

Vast projects for the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland are under way in different parts of the west coast and waterways are being linked through high and steep mountains of an inland mountainous area for the gigantic Taechon power station under construction.

Meanwhile, the Chongjin thermal power plant, the Tanchon smeltery, the new 25 August railway line and other monumental objects are taking shape everywhere in the country.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a number of grand monumental edifices boasting of the highest reach of architecture have taken shape in Korea this year, too.

Considerate of the ardent desire of the people to convey through generations the immortal revolutionary idea of the great leader and his revolutionary exploits and glorious and brilliant revolutionary history, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il saw to it that the tower of Chuche idea and the arch of triumph were built.

The tower of Chuche idea soaring 170 metres high on a vast space of the bank of the Taedong River is a tower of white natural granite. It is a grand monument without parallel in its unique architectural style and scale and plastic artistic representation.

The arch of triumph 60 metres high is a unique immortal monumental edifice in which the typical architectural style of our nation is brilliantly perfected to suit to the modern aesthetic tastes.

The gigantic and beautiful grand peoples study house with a floor space close to 100,000 square metres was opened. It has a library capacity of 30 million volumes and 4,000 seats for readers. The Kim Il-song stadium with an accommodation of 100,000 rose up grand and beautiful, assuming a completely new appearance.

The Pyongyang department store No 1 with a total floor space of nearly 40,000 square metres and other monumental buildings and modern streets have made their appearance everywhere in the country.

The dear leader who has perfect grasps on the architectural and aesthetic idea of the great leader has brought about a new revolutionary turn in the architectural field, completely shattering the established usages and old schema.

Under the energetic guidance of the dear leader grand monuments were built in Mt Wangjae and on the shore of Lake Samji and monumental edifices were built everywhere, among them the international friendship exhibition, the Mansudae Art Theatre, the Changgwang Health Complex, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and the Changgwang Street culminating architectural art.

CSO: 4100/094

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

LAND-OBTAINING MOVEMENT--Pyongyang, 17 December (KCNA)--This year over 11,000 more hectares of land was brought under cultivation in the rural villages of Korea. In the period from early autumn to the end of November, upwards of 4,000 hectares of arable land was obtained. The rural villages have set themselves the goal of bringing 20,000 more hectares of land under plough before the spring sowing next year. [KCNA identifies this as pool item] [Text]  
[SK171623 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1609 GMT 17 Dec 82]

CSO: 4100/094

N.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

'NODONG SINMUN' CALLS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

SK242258 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2248 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 December (KCNA)--All the miners of the Kumsan pit of the Yongyang Mine, one of the big mines of Korea, acquired the qualification of engineers by finishing a college course in the study-while-working higher education network. In this connection NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial headlined "Let Us Further Develop Study-While-Working Higher Education System," which reads:

It is, indeed, a proud fact which can be witnessed only in "the land of learning" and "the land of education" that all the miners of a pit acquired the qualification of college graduate on a high cultural and technical level.

This proud success achieved in the course of carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, under the leadership of the party is a powerful proof of the validity of our party's educational policy and the vitality of its policy for the intellectualisation of the whole society.

To constantly expand and develop the study-while-working higher education system is an important policy of our party for the intellectualisation of the whole society.

This system is a most effective one which makes it possible to energetically push ahead with socialist construction and, at the same time, to realise the intellectualisation of the whole society by helping working people study, without being separated from their production activities and main tasks.

That the workers of the Kumsan Pit of the Yongyang Mine acquired the qualification of engineers by studying while on the job is a fruition of the wise leadership of our party and the superior socialist educational system of our country, the editorial notes, and stresses:

Our party centre propounded the original idea that socialist culture is the culture of the working class and has shown a great political trust and solicitude for the working class, the leading class of the revolution, to stand them in the van not only in the ideological and technical revolutions but also in the cultural revolution. Our party has provided all material conditions to make various courses of the study-while-working system including the factory college

prove effective and wisely guided the working class to thoroughly establish the revolutionary spirit of study, upholding the slogan "let us produce, study and live as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did" as a result, the lofty desire of the working class to struggle devotedly for the party and the revolution and live a civilized life on a high technical and cultural level is now being fully realised in our country.

The editorial further says:

The endeavours and experiences of the workers of the Kumsan Pit convincingly show that everyone can possess a high degree of cultural and technical knowledge of a college graduate by studying while on the job if he makes tireless efforts according to the party's policy. They also firmly convince us that, as there are the wise leadership of the party and the faithful working class and people who carry the party's policy to thorough fulfilment, the cause of the intellectualisation of the whole society can be successfully accomplished.

This is why the example of the workers of the Kumsan Pit is so precious and proud, the editorial stresses.

CSO: 4100/094

## N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

### KOREANS IN JAPAN DEMAND COMPLETE RELEASE OF KIM

SK200350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 December (KCNA)--The Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" ("HANMINTONG"), the "Council for National Unification," the "MINDAN Committee for Defence of Independence," the "Committee for Rescuing Kim Tae-chung" and others, organizations of Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("MINDAN"), on 16 December made public a statement at a press conference held in connection with the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique moved South Korean democratic figure Kim Tae-chung to the hospital attached to Seoul University.

The statement says:

Underlying the step taken this time vis-a-vis Kim Tae-chung is the Chon Tu-hwan "regimes" plot to tone down world public opinion. We should, therefore, closely watch the situation in the future, too.

We will intensify the struggle for the complete release of Kim Tae-chung in the future.

Pointing out that the public circles of the world including Japan should continue to lift up their voices demanding the total release of Kim Tae-chung, the statement stresses: In particular, the Japanese Government cannot shirk its responsibility for the sufferings Kim Tae-chung has been undergoing up to this day.

It should take concrete measures for the reinstatement of Kim Tae-chung to his original status and for ensuring his political freedom.

We demand the release of all the political prisoners who are undauntedly fighting in prison in this coldest winter and will fight with might and main for this purpose.

Meanwhile, the "liaison council of youth and students in Japan for supporting the struggle for democracy in South Korea" and the "society for defence of human rights of South Korean women" also made public a statement that day on the recent step taken vis-a-vis Kim Tae-chung.

CSO: 4100/094



## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### MADAGASCAR FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY NOTED

SK301248 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 December (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar was a historical event which brought about a fundamental change in the Malagasy revolution and Malagasy peoples life.

The article goes on: The past 7 years since the proclamation of the republic was a brilliant period in which the Malagasy people have firmly defended the independence and sovereignty of their country from the subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the enemies within and without and advanced the revolution, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism, independence and non-alignment.

Today the Malagasy people, firmly rallied around President Didier Ratsiraka, are successfully building a new, independent life, smashing the aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres of the imperialists and their stooges.

Pursuing a non-aligned foreign policy, the Malagasy Government struggles to turn the Indian Ocean into a nuclear-free, peace zone and to achieve the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The international position of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar is rising day by day for its independent foreign policy.

The triumphal advance of the Malagasy revolution and changes which have taken place in the land of Madagascar are the fruition of the wise leadership of President Didier Ratsiraka, the outstanding leader of the Malagasy people, and of the industrious labour of the Malagasy people.

Our people hail all the successes registered by the Malagasy people and express firm solidarity with their just struggle.

The Korean and Malagasy peoples established the close bonds of friendship through the common struggle for independence, friendship and peace.

In particular, the visits of President Didier Ratsiraka to our country and the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our country and Madagascar which was signed in September 1978 were recorded as significant events in the history of the Korea-Madagascar friendship.

The Korean people will advance as ever, firmly joining hands with the Malagasy people.

Warmly hailing the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, our people heartily wish the Malagasy people greater success in their endeavours for building a new independent Madagascar, developing and prospering.

CSO: 4100/094

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE STUDY LEADER--Pyongyang, 14 December (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 13 December met and had a friendly conversation with Joao Luis Reis Costa, member of the Campolide District, Portugal, group for the study of Kim Il-song-ism. [Text] [SK141120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 14 Dec 82]

NEW SWISS ENVOY TO DPRK--Pyongyang, 15 December--Hans Mulle, newly-appointed ambassador of the Confederation of Switzerland to Korea, arrived in Pyongyang on 14 December by plane. [Text] [SK200226 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 15 Dec 82]

PRC QINGHUA UNIVERSITY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 19 December--The delegation of Chinese Qinghua University headed by Zhang Shijing, vice-secretary of the Qinghua University committee of the Communist Party of China, left Pyongyang on 18 December. An agreement on cooperation in educational and scientific fields between Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute and Chinese Qinghua University was signed on 17 December. [Text] [SK200226 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 19 Dec 82]

DPRK-TUNISIA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang, 19 December--The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Tunisia Friendship Association was held on 17 December at the Chollima House of Culture. The meeting was attended by personages concerned and working people in the city. Speeches were made at the meeting. The meeting elected chairman and vice-chairmen of the Korea-Tunisia Friendship Association. Kim Sang-chun, vice-chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries, was elected chairman of the association. The meeting adopted a letter to Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia. [Text] [SK200226 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 19 Dec 82]

DPRK-MEXICO FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang, 19 December--The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Mexico Friendship Association was held on 17 December at the Central Workers' House. The meeting was attended by personages concerned and working people in the city. Speeches were made at the meeting. The meeting elected chairman and vice-chairmen of the Korea-Mexico Friendship Association. Kim Yong Nam, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, was elected chairman of the association. [Text] [SK200226 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 19 Dec 82]

DPRK-MALAYSIA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang, 20 December--The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Malaysia Friendship Association was held in Pyongyang on 19 December. Speeches were made at the meeting. It elected chairman and vice-chairman of the association. Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, was elected its chairman. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 20 Dec 82 SK]

DPRK-JAPAN SPORTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 15 December--A delegation of the Federation for Promotion of Japan-Korea Sports Exchange headed by Hisata Yamaguchi, chief director of the federation, arrived in Pyongyang on 14 December. On the same day the educational and cultural delegation of Thailand headed by Mongkol Sripriwan, secretary-general of the office of the private education commission of the Ministry of Education of the Kingdom of Thailand, left here after visiting Korea. That day the delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan headed by Pak Sang-mun, chief director of the production and sales cooperative of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, left Pyongyang after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 15 Dec 82 SK]

DPRK-LATIN AMERICA FRIENDSHIP MEETING--Pyongyang, 20 December--An annual meeting of the Korea-Latin America Friendship Association was held in Pyongyang on 19 December. It summed up the work of this year and discussed next year's working plan. It renamed the Korea-Latin America Friendship Association the Korea-Latin American and Caribbean Region Friendship Association. [Text] [SK210549] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 20 Dec 82]

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETING--Pyongyang, 21 December--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on 20 December met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the federation for promotion of Japan-Korea sports exchange headed by Hisata Yamaguchi, representative director of the federation. Present on the occasion was Kim Tuk-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee. [Text] [SK210549] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 21 Dec 82]

CHAIRMAN OF NETHERLANDS CP--Pyongyang, 21 December (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 19 December to Elli Izeboud upon his election as chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Netherlands. The message reads: We extend congratulations to you upon your election as chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Netherlands. Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties will favourably consolidate and develop in the future, we take this opportunity to wish you great success in your new work for the strengthening and development of your party. [Text] [SK202236] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 20 Dec 82]

DPRK-BELGIUM FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang, 22 December--The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Belgium Friendship Association was held on 21 December at the Chollima House of Culture. Speeches were made at the meeting. The meeting elected chairman and vice-chairman of the association. Pak Yong-si, vice-

chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was elected chairman of the association. [Text] [SK270535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 22 Dec 82]

DPRK-SPAIN FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang, 22 December--The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Spain Friendship Association was held on 21 December at the Chollima House of Culture. Speeches were made at the meeting. The meeting elected chairman and vice-chairman of the association. Pak Yong-si, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was elected chairman of the association. [Text] [SK270535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 22 Dec 82]

DPRK-GREECE FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang, 27 December--A meeting was held in Pyongyang yesterday to inaugurate the Korea-Greece Friendship Association. A speech was made at the meeting. The chairman and vice-chairmen of the association were elected. Pak Yong-si, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was elected chairman. [Text] [SK270535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 27 Dec 82]

DPRK-OCEANIA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang, 26 December--The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Oceania Friendship Association was held in Pyongyang on 25 December. After a speech the meeting elected the chairman and vice-chairman of the association. O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries, was elected its chairman. [Text] [SK270535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 26 Dec 82]

DPRK-ECUADOR FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang, 26 December--The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Ecuador Friendship Association was held in Pyongyang on 25 December. A speech was made at the meeting. It elected the chairman and vice-chairmen of the association. Han Ki-hwan, vice-chairman of the education commission, was elected its chairman. [Text] [SK270535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 26 Dec 82]

DPRK-BRITISH FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE--Pyongyang, 23 December--The inaugural meeting of the Korean Committee for Friendship with the British people was held Wednesday at the Chollima House of Culture. A speech was made at the meeting. The meeting elected its chairman and vice-chairmen. Yang Hyong-sop, president of the Academy of Social Sciences, was elected its chairman. [Text] [SK270535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 22 Dec 82]

DPRK-GDR FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE--Pyongyang, 23 December--The inaugural meeting of the Korean Committee for Friendship with the people of the Federal Republic of Germany was held at the Central Worker's House on 22 December. A speech was made at the meeting. The meeting elected its chairman and vice-chairmen. Chong Song-chol, vice-president of the Academy of Social Sciences, was elected chairman of the committee. [Text] [SK270535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 22 Dec 82]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang, 23 December--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 22 December met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the group for the study of the Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in West Jutland, Denmark, headed

by its member Anette Nielsen. [Text] [SK270532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 23 Dec 82]

CUBAN, JAPANESE DELEGATIONS DEPART--Pyongyang, 22 December--The delegation of the Havana City, Cuba, people's power assembly headed by its vice-president Silvio Placencia Gonzales and the delegation of the Federation for Promotion of Japan-Korea Sports Exchange headed by Hisata Yamaguchi, representative director of the federation, left here for home on 21 December. [Text] [SK270532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 22 Dec 82]

DPRK PRESS GROUP FROM USSR--Pyongyang, 23 December--The Korean press delegation headed by Kim Chong-hyok, vice-director of the press guidance bureau, returned home on 22 December after visiting the Soviet Union. The Chinese delegation headed by Zhang Wenli left here for home yesterday after attending the 22d meeting of the Korea-China Border River Navigation Cooperation Committee. [Text] [SK270532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 23 Dec 82]

DPRK TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang, 28 December--The government trade delegation of our country headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Han Su-kil returned home on 27 December by plane after a visit to Albania and Bulgaria. It was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Pong-chu, Albanian ambassador to our country Miltiadh Bode and officials of the Bulgarian Embassy here. [Text] [SK280443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 27 Dec 82]

SOVIET ART TROUPE--Pyongyang, 28 December--An art troupe of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic headed by Vice-Minister of Culture K.B. Saudabayev arrived in Pyongyang by plane on the 27th. In the evening the Ministry of Culture and Art arranged a party for the art troupe. [Text] [SK280443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 28 Dec 82]

DPRK ENVOY TO CAPE VERDE--Pyongyang, 28 December--Choe Kwang-kuk, ambassador of our country to Cape Verde, paid a farewell call on 20 December on Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, according to a report. On the occasion, the ambassador conveyed cordial greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for this, the president asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt warm greetings to the great leader. He stated that he would in the future, too, actively support the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK280443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 27 Dec 82]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang, 28 December--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 27 December met and had a friendly talk with the Malagasy delegation for the study of the Chucho idea headed by Ramamonjisoa, technical councillor to the minister of the interior of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. [Text] [SK290451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 28 Dec 82]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS' DEPARTURES--Pyongyang, 29 December--The Congolese delegation for the study of the Chucho idea headed by Norbert Ngoua, chief of the administration and personnel bureau of the secretariat of the presidency of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural relations with foreign countries

and the Kazakh Friendship Society headed by K.B. Balakhmetov, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and minister of education of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, and the delegation of the Central Committee of the A.S. Popov Scientific-Technological Society of Radio Electronics and Communications of the Soviet Union, left Pyongyang on 28 December after visiting the DPRK. On the same day, Hong In-hom, vice-director of the organisational department of the central standing committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), a delegation of functionaries of the League of Korean Youth in Japan under Chongnyon headed by Kim Tong-sok, instructor of the organisational department of the central standing committee of Chongnyon, a delegation of functionaries of the Medical Association of Koreans in Japan headed by Kim Man-yu, advisor to the association and director of the Nishiarai Hospital, and the 103d home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Pyon Yong-kyu, advisor to the Tochigi prefectural headquarters of Chongryon, arrived in Pyongyang for a visit to the socialist homeland. [Text] [SK290451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 29 Dec 82]

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT REPLY--Pyongyang, 29 December (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the democratic peoples Republic of Korea, received a message from Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Peoples Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)--Worker's Party and president of the peoples Republic of Angola, in reply to his message of greetings to the latter on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the independence of Angola. The reply message dated 22 December reads: I, in the name of the Angolan people, the Peoples Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)--Worker's Party and the government of the peoples Republic of Angola and in my own name, express to your excellency comrade president heartfelt thanks for the greetings extended me on the occasion of the Independence Day of our country. Availing myself of this opportunity, I assure you that the Angolan people will express militant solidarity with the Korean people for strengthening the struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism and apartheid and for the victory of the cause of socialism. Please accept, respected comrade, assurances of my highest considerations. [Text] [SK291239 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 29 Dec 82]

MALGASY PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang, 29 December (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the democratic peoples Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 28 December to Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. The message reads: On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, I, on behalf of the government of the democratic peoples Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, extend warm felicitations to you and, through you, the government and people of your country. The Malagasy people who embarked upon the road of independent development, holding the banner of socialism after the proclamation of the republic, have waged a vigorous struggle to implement the Malagasy charter of socialist revolution under your correct leadership. The Korean people sincerely rejoice at and warmly hail the achievements made by the Malagasy people in the struggle for building a new, prosperous Madagascar. Availing myself of this opportunity, I heartily wish you and the Malagasy people greater victory in the future struggle for building a full-fledged independent and sovereign state along the road of socialism. [Text] [SK300444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 30 Dec 82]

NEW SWISS AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 16 December (KCNA)--Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 15 December met and had a conversation with Hans Mülle, newly-appointed ambassador of the Confederation of Switzerland to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion was a personage concerned. [Text] [SK160839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 16 Dec 82]

REPLY FROM ALBANIAN PREMIER--Pyongyang, 21 December (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the administration council, received a message from Comrade Adil Carcani in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter upon his re-appointment as chairman of the council of ministers of the peoples Socialist Republic of Albania. The reply message expresses sincere thanks for the good wishes offered to him. [Text] [SK210423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 21 Dec 82]

CARCANI GREETED ON REAPPOINTMENT--From Yi Chong-ok, chairman of the administrative council of the DPRK: On the occasion of your reappointment as chairman of the council of ministers of the people's Socialist Republic of Albania, I convey to you warm greetings and wish you new successes in your responsible position. [Telegram of congratulations to Adil Carcani, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's Socialist Republic of Albania, on his re-appointment] [Text] [AU111834 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Dec 82 p 3]

MESSAGE FROM CARCANI--Pyongyang, 21 December (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the administration council, received a message from Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the council of ministers of the peoples Socialist Republic of Albania, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of Albanian liberation and the victory of the peoples revolution and the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Albania. The reply message hopes for the development of the friendly relations between the two countries in the future, too. [Text] [SK210930 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 21 Dec 82]

NEW YEAR ADDRESS--Moscow, 2 January (KCNA)--Soviet news media reported the New Year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for 1983. PRAVDA 2 January carried his New Year address and the TASS news agency 1 January reported it. [Text] [SK040444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 3 Jan 82]

PRC SPORTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 22 December--Chinese sports delegation headed by Lu Jindong, vice-minister of the state physical culture and sports commission of Lohina, arrived in Pyongyang on 21 December by train. It was met at Pyongyang Railway Station by Kim Tuk-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and sports Guidance Committee, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea. In the evening the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee hosted a party for the delegation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 22 Dec 82 SK]

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N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'KCNA' CITES 'TASS' ON JOINT MEETING IN MOSCOW

SK231043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 December (KCNA)--A celebration joint meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR supreme Soviet and the supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, was held in the Kremlin, Moscow, on 21 and 22 December, according to a 'TASS' report.

The platform of the meeting was occupied by Comrade Yu V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet leading cadres.

Present at the meeting on invitation were a party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the presidium of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and premier of the administration council, and delegations from other countries.

Comrade Yu V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report on the USSR's 60th anniversary.

In his report, he pointed out that 60 years ago, the peoples who had been emancipated by the victorious October Revolution, united voluntarily to form the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Reviewing the course covered by the Soviet Union, he said: The tangible qualitative changes that have taken place in the course of 60 years in the relations between nationalities are evidence that the nationalities question, as it was left to us by the exploiting system, has been settled successfully, finally and irreversibly.

A constant and ever-important task, the reporter continued, is to continue instilling in the Soviet people a spirit of mutual respect and friendship for all the nations and nationalities of the country, of love for their great Soviet country, of internationalism and solidarity with the working people of other countries.

Referring to the international affairs, he said that the socialist countries face many serious tasks--those of defending the socialist gains and values against the imperialist onslaught and fighting together for durable peace.

The imperialists have not given up the scheme of economic war against the socialist countries, of interfering in their internal affairs in the hope of eroding their social system, and are trying to win military superiority over all the countries of the socialist community. Of course, these plans are sure to fail.

Noting that the U.S. administration has started a new large-scale buildup of nuclear weapons, he said: No programmes of a further arms buildup will ever force the Soviet Union to make unilateral concessions. We will be compelled to counter the challenge of the American side by deploying corresponding weapons systems of our own--an analogous missile to counter the MX missile, and our own long-range cruise missile, which we are already testing, to counter the U.S. long-range cruise missile.

Calling for reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, he put forward the following proposals: The Soviet Union should retain in Europe only as many missiles as are kept there by Britain and France.

Along with this there must also be an accord on reducing to equal levels on both sides the number of medium-range nuclear-delivery aircraft stationed in this region by the USSR and the NATO countries.

At the celebration meeting, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, head of the party and government delegation of the DPRK, and heads of delegations of other countries made congratulatory speeches.

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N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG VISITS EGYPT, ALGERIA

SK291234 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 December (KCNA)--Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China, paid an official and friendship visit to Egypt from 20 to 24 December on the invitation of the Egyptian Government, according to a report.

During his visit, he had talks with Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, at which they discussed the problem of developing friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and a series of international issues of common concern.

The Chinese premier laid wreaths before the monument to nameless soldiers and the graves of the late Egyptian President Nasir and al-Sadat and went round the Aswan hydro-power station and other places.

He was entertained to a banquet by President Mubarak and attended a joint press conference with him.

Premier Zhao Ziyang paid an official and friendship visit to Algeria from 24 to 27 December at the invitation of the Algerian Government.

During the visit, he held talks with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, at which they discussed the problem of developing friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and a series of international problems of common concern.

He laid a wreath at the newly-built tower for martyrs and inspected the Rouiba automobile complex and an oil refinery in El Djazair.

President Chadli arranged a banquet and a luncheon for Premier Zhao Ziyang.

The Chinese premier met and had talks with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, in El Djazair on 26 December.

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N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'KCNA' ON 'PEOPLE'S DAILY' NEW YEAR'S DAY EDITORIAL

SK040500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 3 January (KCNA)--The 1 January issue of the Chinese PEOPLES DAILY published a New Years Day editorial entitled "Add New Luster to Our Great Cause."

During the past year, the editorial says, the general political and economic situation was better than expected, with good political stability, steady economic progress and new development in socialist democracy, including the implementation of the legal system, a successful campaign in socialist ethics and improvement in the peoples living standards.

These achievements have provided the Chinese people with the material and political and ideological basis on which to move forward in 1983 and constitute a new source of strength for new successes, the editorial stresses.

Noting that in 1983 the work of all domains and all localities should be further advanced and distinct successes be achieved especially in two matters, the editorial goes on:

One is to complete the structural reform at provincial, municipal, autonomous regional, district and city levels and, at the same time, make efforts to improve the party's style of work, social convention and order. The other is to make steady preparations needed to achieve sound development in 1984 and for a few years subsequently, while not lowering the general development level of the national economy below last years. In other words, reform should be resolutely carried on and the economy be firmly grasped.

People on all fronts must have lofty ambitions and ideals, raise their sense of responsibility as master and imbue themselves with the spirit of defying all difficulties, the editorial says.

CSO: 4100/094

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'KCNA' NOTES SOVIET PARTY STATE MESSAGE TO WORLD

SK240405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 December (KCNA)--A message of the supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union addressed to the parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world was adopted at a joint meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR supreme Soviet and the RSFSR supreme Soviet, which was held on the 22d in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, according to a TASS report.

The message says:

All the efforts of states and the activities of the government, organised political forces and the entire citizens of every country should now be addressed to preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

We reaffirm that in accordance with the commitments it has undertaken the Soviet Union will not resort to the first use of nuclear weapons and once again call upon the other nuclear powers to undertake a similar commitment.

We declare that the Soviet Union is prepared, on a basis of reciprocity with the United States of America, to freeze its nuclear arsenal.

The message calls for preventing the development of new kinds and types of nuclear weapons and for prohibiting and destroying chemical weapons.

Expressing the conviction that if countries and peoples combine their efforts, they will eliminate the threat of war, preserve and consolidate peace on earth, it calls for the pooling of efforts of parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world.

CSO: 4100/094

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

BRIEFS

MEXICAN CREDIT AGREEMENTS--Mexico City, 24 Dec (NOTIMEX)--The Mexican secretariat for finance and public credit has reported that two credit agreements were concluded with Hungary and Finland to a value of 20 million dollars. The board of directors of the National Bank for Foreign Trade approved these two credit lines which will be earmarked for imports of foods and services from Hungary and Finland. Mexico has concluded similar agreements with Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, Canada, Belgium, Brazil, Sweden and Switzerland. [Pool item] [Text] [SK251134 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1102 GMT 25 Dec 82]

YOUTH LEAGUE HOLDS CONGRESS--Beijing, 30 December (KCNA)--The 11th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League was held at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing from 20 to 30 December, according to a XINHUA report. Attending the congress together with delegates of the Communist Youth League were Chinese party and state leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Deng Yingchao, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Ti Qv Ili, Song Rengq Ong, Zhang Tingfa, Ni Zhifu and others. Wang Zhaoquo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, delivered a work report entitled "Youth of the Whole Country Unite and March Towards the Brilliant Future of Socialist Modernisation," at the congress. He reviewed the work of the Chinese Communist Youth League over the past 4 years and called upon the youth to be pace-setters in the movement for socialist modernisation. The congress discussed and adopted a new youth league constitution. The congress also elected a new Central Committee of the Communist Youth League. [Text] [SK010840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0654 GMT 1 Jan 83]

CSO: 4100/094

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY VIEWS POLITICAL COMPETENCE OF ASSEMBLY

SK241022 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Dec 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Close of Regular National Assembly Session--We Request Sustained Growth of Political Competency of the Assembly"]

[Text] the 114th regular session of the National Assembly has closed. Rarely in the history of assembly politics has the national budget bill been passed unanimously and has the defense budget been trimmed. Early in the session, the floor session heard, relatively unchecked, heated political remarks from the opposition camps. There were slightly different techniques adopted by the ruling camp to deal with the opposition, which also did not forget to take a moderate approach in dealing with the hot political issues. It is probably because everyone has an aversion toward super hardline stands, strained situations and a subsequent collapse.

This session was a busy one, passing or revising many bills with direct bearing on people's lives, ranging from tax exemption or tax break laws to a nursery head-start education program. However, the ruling and opposition camps deadlocked over political issues, failing to display political competency in the assembly. But what was slightly different from the past was that the ruling camp with a clear majority did not take direct recourse to its majority advantage by ousting such politically hot bills, but instead took the compromise road of postponing the bills to the next session. They seemed to have been far from reaching agreement in this session.

The most outstanding bills in the session were ones on introducing a real-name bank account system and on managing or mobilizing national resources in times of emergency. Those two bills drew the interest of the people, because the real-name system bill had political parties flip-flopping their positions and the bill on resources management triggered controversial debate on impingement on people's basic constitutional rights.

Of the total 149 agenda items the session dealt with, 113 items were new law bills, and the new laws have brought about changes in over 100 aspects of people's lives--that within the short period of 2-3 months. Whenever it is necessary to change laws, they should be revised, but revised reflecting the people's wishes. So, whenever the assembly is to revise or newly introduce

law bills, the assembly should publicize them more and be sincere in listening to public opinion.

The primary function of the assembly is to oversee and review national business, and yet, the major business of the assembly is not confined to detailed affairs.

It is the business of the assembly to put policy in perspective for the nation. It is also the business of the assembly to come to the assistance of administration officials where they lack thinking and to make efforts to help make technocrats think possible out of impossible. Otherwise, there is no *raison d'etre* for the National Assembly or other political organs.

As far as this political function of the assembly is concerned, we think each political party should look back on the growth of the assembly's political function achieved during the past session. Often, the assembly sessions would break down, going into recess, because of disputes over hot political issues. At any moment, however, the assembly could be left without politics, because politics, after all, is nothing but a technique to hammer out a compromise through a process of narrowing the gap between two opposing opinions.

What has been in strikingly short supply in our constitutional political history is just that process. It has been the culture of our politics to go to extremes to carry through political demands or to take the recourse of self-destruction in trying to deny all of the opposite side's demands. In assemblies of the 70's, we rarely heard of the opposing sides reaching an 11th hour compromise in principle after a bitter confrontation.

National Assembly politics should enter into such a mature political culture in the 1980's, and the incumbent 11th National Assembly should make that the basis of its term. It was not expected, of course, that the past 114th regular session of the 11th National Assembly would achieve political maturity all at once. But when we consider the past session's decision to postpone the political agenda to next session rather than just throwing it out as a half step forward toward political competency, we will continue to look forward to more displays of political competency by the assembly in future sessions.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP LEADER TO PUBLISH SPEECHES

SK251257 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 25 Dec 82 p 2

[From the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] Yu Chi-song, president of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], is said to be planning to publish a booklet of his speeches and essays collected in the course of his political career since the days of the new Democratic Party, under the title "On the Turning Point of History," at around the beginning of January, next year.

According to Kang Won-chae, director of the propaganda department, which is in charge of publishing this booklet, President Yu will reveal in his collected speeches his views on the fifth republic, why he participated in the political activities in this era, suggestions for political development and other political views.

In a chapter entitled "On the Turning Point of History," President Yu explains about the developments following the 26 October incident, saying, "Politicians, who, by analyzing the reason why the 19 April uprising failed to become a popular revolution, should have analyzed it and used it as a milestone for democratic practices following the 26 October incident, lost their powers of reasoning before the charms of power."

Recalling his state of mind over the issue of whether or not he would have to participate in the fifth republic, he says, "As a politician and as a plain human being, I was troubled in my mind. I overcame my individual agony through my sense of mission and personal will that the party lifeline would be inherited no matter what revolution took place and no matter how chaotic a political situation may develop."

The publication of this booklet is interpreted as a strategic move in preparation for the party's national convention and for the expected lifting of the political ban imposed on the old politicians.

The DKP plans to print some 5,000 copies of this booklet and to distribute them to the party members and put them on sale in bookstores.

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## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### DAILY REVIEWS SECRETARY SHULTZ'S VISIT TO KOREA

SK250833 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 23 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by Mun Myong-ho, Washington-based correspondent]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's scheduled tour of three East Asian countries--Japan, the Republic of Korea and Communist China--his first overseas sortie of the new year, seems to be a "diplomatic sojourn" for getting acquainted with the leaders of the three nations, exchanging with them, directly and extensively, views on bilateral issues and explaining to them the Reagan administration's policy toward Asia, since no immediate pending issues exist.

Particularly in the case of relations with Korea, the two nations strengthened traditional ties through the celebration of the centennial of the Korea-U.S. diplomatic ties in 1982. Moreover, with the Korean Government's recent measure to release Kim Tae-chung, Seoul and Washington are engulfed in a "harmonious atmosphere," as noted by a diplomatic official in Washington.

Deputy spokesman of the State Department's East Asian and Pacific Bureau, Norman Barnes, when asked what would be the chief topics during Secretary Shultz's Seoul visit, said with emphasis, "This trip will give him a chance to make the personal acquaintance of the leader of Korea," while another official mentioned that "It is not a trip with any specific themes." In the light of all these remarks, Secretary Shultz's Seoul visit seems to be aimed at learning most about Korea and what the Korean people think of the United States and thus further firming up ties between the two nations through contacts with Korean leaders, and if possible, also with civilians.

But, commenting on the scheduled tour of Seoul by Secretary Shultz--who once visited Korea as an employee of the Bechtel Corp, but will be visiting Korea for the first time since becoming secretary of state--John Holdridge, Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Bureau, said last week that the secretary will have extensive discussions on matters of promoting security cooperation between the two countries and will also have discussions on matters of human rights in line with the Reagan administration's policy for "quiet diplomacy" on human rights.

Korea is expected to deliver to the United States its wishes for further easing the restrictive measures against imported goods from Korea and for favorable conditions in offering of foreign military sales (FMS) loans necessary for the modernization of the Korean Armed Forces.

Also expected to be reviewed are the situation of the peninsula, led by the deadlocked inter-Korean dialogue, and East Asia as a whole.

What deserves our attention is that Secretary Shultz is coming to Korea after a stop in Beijing. And observers speculate that if and when Secretary Shultz has discussions about the Korean Peninsula during his talks with the Beijing leaders, the contents of those talks will be conveyed to the Seoul Government. Both the United States and the Communist China want the status quo, hence stability, to be maintained on the Korean Peninsula.

A diplomatic source in Washington predicted that during Secretary Shultz's stay in Beijing, the United States and the Communist China will exchange opinions on the issue of the Korean Peninsula.

Too, there are observers who predict that Secretary Shultz's series of contacts with the leaders of Korea and Japan might be an occasion to bring about a solution to the economic cooperation issue pending between Korea and Japan.

Secretary Shultz's scheduled swing through three East Asian countries, including Korea, seems to carry the nature of an advance visit before Reagan's Asian tour, to include a Korea stop, probably in 1983 or 1984.

Earlier, high-ranking officials of the Reagan administration expressed favorable opinions toward the idea that, after a visit to Asia, particularly China, by State Secretary Shultz or Defense Secretary Weinberger next year and a return visit to the United States by high-ranking Communist Chinese leaders, President Reagan would set about on the tour.

Secretary Shultz, who has been on fence-mending tours to friendly countries in Central and Latin America and Europe, which have been somewhat alienated over the issues of the Falklands and anti-Soviet sanctions respectively, has exerted efforts for repairing the relations with these countries through a quiet, persuasive diplomacy.

To the Communist Chinese leaders who have shown doubt about the United States due to the Reagan administration's arms sales policy toward Taiwan and tried to seek closer relations with the Soviet Union, the secretary is, in particular, expected to deliver Washington's unwavering friendship and to persuade them about the arms sales.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK DAILY LOOKS AT UPCOMING SHULTZ VISIT

SK281114 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 24 Dec 82 p 2

[Editorial: "U.S. Secretary of State Shultz's Visit to Korea"]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry on 23 December announced that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will officially visit Korea from 6-8 February 1983. We welcome his visit to Korea, convinced that it will be an important occasion for increasing the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The two countries of Korea and the United States commemorated in May 1982 the 100th anniversary of diplomatic ties. Thus, Korea and the United States, blood-cemented allies, have just entered the second century of diplomatic ties. Along with that, and on the basis of equal partnership, they are displaying moves to expand and develop cooperative relations in various fields. We deeply feel that Secretary Shultz's visit to Korea comes at a historical turning point.

Secretary Shultz will visit Japan and Communist China before visiting Korea. As we all well know, these two countries have undergone great political changes domestically. Communist China, holding in October 1982 the 12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, has made official the pragmatic leadership system guided by the line of Deng Xiaoping, Hy Yaopang and Zhao Ziyang. The leadership of the three men has clearly confirmed that Communist China will pursue a new line of diplomacy in its external policy, too.

Following Communist China, there have been changes in political leadership in Japan. The Japanese regime of Yasuhiro Nakasone is showing signs of pursuing a policy of gradually increasing Japanese defense capabilities. This series of changes, along with the emergence of the Andropov leadership in the Soviet Union, hints at a new direction in the international order.

We would say that it is timely and proper to see materialization of Secretary Shultz's visit to Korea against this backdrop. Since he is the one who visited the Soviet Union right after the emergence of the Andropov leadership and had talks with high-ranking leaders of the Soviet Union, it is believed he will deliver the results of his visits to the three nations to us. It is expected that there will be an earnest discussion in the Korea-U.S. foreign ministers'

talks about what effects the domestic political changes in those three nations will have on the situation of Northeast Asia and Korean Peninsula.

The more the situation in Northeast Asia changes, the more unshakable an alliance system Korea and the United States should demonstrate. That is the very nature of the relations between the two countries of Korea and the United States. There is no need to mention again that Korea-U.S. relations are an important pillar supporting the peace and stability of Northeast Asia. The Korea-U.S. alliance system is containing Soviet expansionist policy, serving as a deterrent to North Korean adventurism and contributing to Japan's economic prosperity and military security. In short, the Korea-U.S. alliance system is the most effective for maintaining a balance in the international order in Northeast Asia.

It is just on this basis that relations between Korea and the United States have thrived. There have been discords at times and often complaints that are expressed by the diplomatic phrase "awkward relations" between the two countries. However, the judgment in broader scope that the Korea-U.S. alliance relationship is not only serving the national interests of the two countries but also is an essential factor to peace and stability of Northeast Asia, has prevailed over all others, and thus the diplomatic wrinkles could be set aside as mere episodes in diplomacy between the two countries.

Korea-U.S. relations should develop in the future in this overall perspective. Along these lines, we are giving deep thought to Secretary Shultz's Korea visit and hope it will greatly contribute to further developing the relations between the two countries.

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S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

ROK DAILY AIRS CONCERN OVER N.E. ASIA SITUATION

SK220250 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 18 Dec 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Northeast Asian Situation Faces Rough Seas--Japan's Military Buildup and Future Course of the U.S.-Soviet Military Confrontation"]

[Text] With the emergence of the Nakasome regime in Japan and the growing argument over the increased role of Japan in international politics, the international political atmosphere in Northeast Asia and the North Pacific seems suddenly to be undergoing changes. Above all, the United States and the Soviet Union are both showing signs of reinforcing military strength in the region north of Japan's northern territories. We should pay attention to the fact that this is increasing the possibility of a dangerous armed clash between the superpowers. The Soviet military threat to Japan's northern territory did not begin recently and is, as is well known, based on the USSR's long-standing policy [on] eastward advancement and the southward expansion strategy for advancing into the Pacific.

The military response of the United States to Soviet policy and strategy can be viewed as focused on containing Soviet expansion and maintaining a military balance in the northern Pacific region. The series of strategies in which the United States has overly protected the Japanese archipelago under its nuclear umbrella is understood as a U.S. effort to maintain a competitive edge over Soviet military strength or to maintain balanced order in this region.

Recently, the Soviet Union built an air base on and deployed MIG-21 fighters to Etorofu Island, one of the four northern islands the Soviet Union has to return to Japan. To counter this, the United States decided to deploy F-16 fighters to Misawa Air Base in northern Japan. This shows that the spiralling superpowers' arms race is heightening tension and the danger of military confrontation in a particular region.

The superpowers have seldom engaged in a demonstration of their military strength in the same strategic area. Because the face-to-face deployment of the superpowers' military arms in this area eloquently expresses the intensity of their display of military strength, we cannot but recognize the seriousness of the development of the situation. Soviet military power has been on the steady rise in the Far East since the mid-70's, and with emergence of the back-fire bombers in the Far East, the Soviet military threat has finally begun to be extended to the South Pacific and the west coast of the U.S. mainland.

The United States has taken this as a major challenge to its past military superiority in the entire Pacific and as something working as a factor in breaking the power balance between the two blocs of East and West. Therefore, the adoption by the Nakasone regime of a more distinctive strategy can be understood as helping maintain the East-West power balance in the Pacific region.

Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone remarked that he regards it in line with Japan's security strategy for Japan to mine three sea straits--including the Tsugaru Strait and the strait between Korea and Japan--to block the Soviet navy from entering the Pacific in times of emergency with the Soviet Union. These remarks by Nakasone are interpreted as specific expressions of his sense of the military strategic balance. In the light of this, the reconfirmation of the alliance between the United States and Japan in the talks in May 1981 between U.S. President Reagan and the former Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki revealed the significance of the Pacific strategy.

This seems to have been based on the prospect of an increased military role for Japan in conjunction with the developing situation in which the emphasis of the U.S. Pacific strategy has to be moved to the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. It also seems to have become a factor in working out and implementing such a Pacific strategy.

In that respect, the emergence of the Nakasone regime can be used as an opportunity to satisfy the intentions of the Japanese rightists who are attempting to adapt more smoothly to the international political atmosphere as well as to the domestic political situation.

That Nakasone, wary of the U.S.-Japan summit talks scheduled for 18 January 1983 in Washington, is enunciating a series of positive political positions toward the United States, such as considering an increase in defense spending to over 1 percent of GNP as stipulated in the Japanese Constitution and promoting active discussions revising the Constitution, can be viewed as an expression of efforts toward that end. But when the Soviet Union feels threatened by such a positive security stand as Japan is taking and comes out with a strong military strategy in response, it evokes extraordinary concern on our part in that it will immediately threaten the military balance in Northeast Asia and the northern Pacific.

It seems the expanded demonstration of Soviet military power is being escalated according to rising arguments on revising the Constitution and a trend to the right in Japanese politics. Since the Soviet Union's demonstration of its military power is expected to be one aimed at the whole of Northeast Asia, including the Korean Peninsula, not just simply Japan, we know we should hurry to search for proper strategies to respond according to changes in the international situation and political developments within Japan.

We know that the formation and development of the East-West military power balance will be greatly affected by the role Japan takes in the future. However, we should recognize that it is no less urgent task for us to have made clear our strategic standpoint toward such a Pacific military balance.